

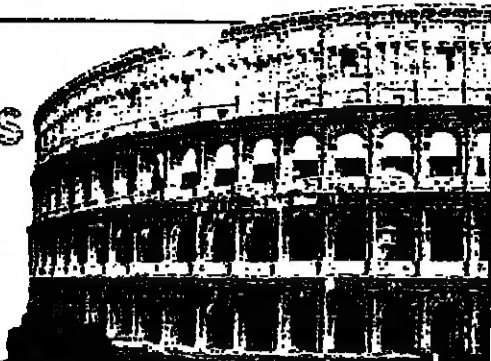
BEST FOR BOOKS

Robert D Ballard on a new exploration of the deep
PLUS: Orlando Figes on Russia's imperial past

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TRAVEL BARGAINS

The best deals of the week
PAGE 36



Success of a softly, softly start to boarding
PAGE 15

BEST FOR JOBS

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APPOINTMENTS
26-PAGE SECTION

Use of 'reasonable force' approved Judge orders anorexic girl to be detained

By FRANCES GIBB AND JEREMY LAURENCE

AN ANOREXIC teenager whose fasting could kill her within days is to be detained against her will — with force if necessary — under a High Court order requiring her to undergo feeding treatment.

In what is thought to be the first common law order forcibly restricting a child's liberty for medical reasons, Mr Justice Wall agreed that the 16-year-old girl could be detained at a special treatment clinic and that she could be brought back if she ran away.

The girl, who cannot be named so is known only as C, has said that she would accept treatment voluntarily at the clinic, which is run "on boarding school lines", but doctors have refused to treat her without a court order because of her history of absconding.

C, who is one of five children and has suffered long-term sexual abuse by a brother, has had anorexia for two years. At one stage her weight dropped below six and a half stone — less than 70 per cent of the average weight for her height.

Her history of eating problems includes vomiting, laxative-taking and absconding from clinics. She has threatened suicide and was recently restrained from throwing herself to her death from a balcony.

Doctors say that she has the ability to stop eating and drinking very suddenly, putting herself at risk of collapse and death within three to seven days. Last November she was admitted to hospital as an emergency when it was discovered that

she had eaten only a few slices of cucumber in the previous ten days.

C instructed lawyers to oppose the court order sought by her local authority, acting with the backing of her parents. But Mr Justice Wall said that it was in her best interests for him to grant the order until next month.

"I have no doubt that I have the power not only to direct that she reside in the clinic, but also to authorise the use of reasonable force (if necessary) to detain her in the clinic," he said.

Courts have ordered medical treatment against a patient's wishes in the past. But they have not approved the detention of a child without using the Mental Health Act, or unless the child was in need of secure accommodation or a care order.

Mr Justice Wall said that there was no doubt that the court had power to order a minor to undergo medical treatment against her will — that had been done before with anorexic children. The question was whether it could order the girl's detention under common law, rather than under the Mental Health Act.

That was not appropriate, he said, because the clinic was not a mental hospital and its philosophy was inimical to the compulsory admission of children under the Act, he said. Nor did it constitute secure accommodation, nor was there any question of care proceedings.

He concluded that detention

was an essential component of C's treatment, and he therefore granted the order under section 100 of the Children Act 1989, which preserved the courts' common law powers to make such orders.

The decision was made after a private hearing in the High Court family division last Wednesday and the judge has now given permission for it to be reported because of the important principles involved. Lawyers immediately expressed concern that the ruling marked a disturbing departure in the controversy over courts' powers to intervene in the treatment of patients against their wishes.

The barrister Barbara Hewson, who has protested in recent cases where women were obliged to undergo Caesarean section births, said: "It seems as if courts are now arresting and detaining people for treatment without Parliamentary authority. This is arbitrary and runs contrary to the European Convention on Human Rights, which guarantees the right to liberty."

But Joanna Vincent, director of the Eating Disorders Association, said that anorexic patients detained in hospital against their will under the Mental Health Act were often grateful when they had recovered. "A survey we conducted found that over half those who had been detained realised with hindsight that it had saved their lives. This can make doctors think it is a worthwhile course of action in certain circumstances."



Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother arrives at Cheltenham yesterday for the Queen Mother Champion Chase, which was won by Martha's Son. Reports, pages 38 and 39

It's fiesta time as Commons lives high on the Hogg

Matthew Parris

Political Sketch

Even if it bans hunting, let us hope the next Government keeps what has become a Commons tradition: the weekly Hogg-fight. The Westminster fiesta is similar to a modern Spanish bullfight. There is excitement, a great deal of action in the ring and much noise from the onlookers, but the bull (or, in this case, Hogg) survives.

For the ritual, Agriculture Minister Douglas Hogg is dragged to the Chamber, where he snorts and stamps his feet. The Hogg is then forced to read out an incomprehensible statement about hygiene in slaughterhouses. Then Miss Boothroyd allows Opposition frontbenchers to be matadors, and backbenchers picadors, infuriating the beast by waving brightly-coloured distractions and spearing him with spiky enquiries. They insult the Hogg, call him incompetent and stupid, and ask complicated technical questions about *E. coli* viruses and meat pies.

Whatever the Hogg replies, MPs declare themselves totally dissatisfied with it. Whatever MPs declare, the Hogg maintains an air of jaunty and bellicose confidence, charging around the ring, bellowing and butting people.

Chief matador during this season has been Labour's Agriculture Spokesman, Gavyn Strang. Mr Strang has excelled for energy but disappointed those who look for nimbleness, stealth or grace. Racing back and forth, roaring abuse, pulling the Hogg's tail and enraging the beast, Strang's performance has astonished the crowd but never quite floored the quarry, whom his barbs often miss. Mr Strang trips himself up frequently, and keeps bumping into things.

After more than an hour of

this sport the irrepressible Hogg, much fought but alive and kicking, departs.

The irrepressible Strang, breathless but unhurt, departs too. The Labour picadors depart. The press depart. And everybody begins preparing for next week's Hogg-fight.

Perhaps to get herself into the mood of *fiesta*, Madam Speaker began fanning herself delicately after Questions yesterday, though with nothing more ornamental than her Order Paper.

Given the three bewigged clerks, the morning-suited attendant beside her and the sword-bearing Serjeant-at-arms at the door, none of them with any obvious function, you might think these gentlemen could take it in turns to fan her, *punkah-wallah-style*, on her canopied throne; but they

Continued on page 2, col 4



"Could you retune it so that I never have to watch Douglas Hogg again?"

Berisha faces new coalition

A general has begun to form the first serious coalition to challenge President Berisha from the south of Albania.

General Agim Goxhja, who was named as head of the new Committee for National Political Salvation, is said to have been co-ordinating intrigues in the southern part of the country.

End to carnival, page 11

Voucher scheme for care of old

Elderly people with assets up to £10,000 will be offered vouchers for residential care which they can spend on the nursing home of their choice, the Government said.

The measures announced by the Health Secretary include the selling of old people's homes.

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Thatcher denies backing Portillo for leadership

By PHILIP WEBSTER, POLITICAL EDITOR

BARONESS THATCHER moved yesterday to quash talk of an imminent Tory leadership battle by issuing a denial of claims that she was secretly helping a campaign launched by supporters of Michael Portillo.

Lady Thatcher lodged a protest to the Press Complaints Commission over a report suggesting that her staff had circulated a dossier on Conservative MPs and parliamentary candidates to help the Defence Secretary canvass support.

She described the claim in *The Express* as "malicious nonsense and entirely without foundation". She said that no such dossier, if it exists, was prepared either by her staff or with her authority.

An equally vehement denial was issued by John Whit-

tingdale, Conservative MP for Colchester South and Maldon. Lady Thatcher's former parliamentary private secretary, who was reported to be the link between the unofficial Portillo campaign and the former prime minister. He also complained to the PCC.

The force of Lady Thatcher's reaction sprang from her horror at a report which she feared could have a destabilising effect on her successor as he prepares to call a general election. With Labour so far ahead in the polls, the Tory leadership is a popular topic of private conversation among Tory MPs. But Lady Thatcher wants to do nothing to fuel such talk.

John Major's announcement of the May 1 date is not now expected this week, although there are clear signs

that the Government is preparing to wind up Commons business over the next fortnight. It is probable that the Commons will not return after the Easter recess although the formal dissolution date is expected to be April 8.

Mr Major will be launching his six-week campaign against Tony Blair in his speech to the Conservative Central Council in Bath on Saturday, and is likely to call the election sometime next week, probably on Tuesday or Thursday. The Government and Opposition chief whips have met informally to discuss the winding up of remaining Commons business.

Lady Thatcher has already promised Brian Mawhinney, the Conservative chairman, and Mr Major that she will do

Continued on page 2, col 4

Four schoolgirls die in crash blaze

By STAFF REPORTERS

FOUR grammar school sixth-form girls died when their car crashed and burst into flames on a narrow country lane yesterday.

Two of the students, who were aged 17 or 18, were thrown from the car when it careened off the road, crossed a ditch and crashed into a tree at high speed. No other vehicle is believed to have been involved in the incident, which happened during the girls' school lunch break. A passing motorist alerted the rescue services.

Last night Kevin McAleese, their headmaster, paid tribute to the four who were, he said, "among the brightest and best of our students". Accident investigators were examining the wreckage of the Peugeot 106 in an attempt to explain how it left the road and caught fire so quickly.

It is understood the vehicle belonged to one of the girls, all of whom were preparing to take A levels this year at Harrogate Grammar School in North Yorkshire. The crash happened near the village of Beckwithshaw, about two miles from the school. The students were entitled to leave the premises during the break.

Mr McAleese said: "We are all deeply saddened. They were among the brightest and the best of our students; four people who contributed a lot to the sixth form." This morning he will talk to the sixth form at a special assembly.

Dean Whitehouse, bursar of the 1,600-pupil school, said: "They were well known and popular throughout the school. It is a tragic loss, both staff and pupils have been shocked and saddened by what has happened."

Drivers could pay penalty for sneaky parking meter

By NICK NUTTALL
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A **PARKING** meter that telephones wardens to tell them when a car goes into penalty time has been developed by engineers.

When the warning is activated, the warden can see the location of the car on a hand-held electronic map. But any motorist hoping to take revenge on the sneaky meter should approach with caution. It can send out a distress

call to the nearest police station or a central security office if it is vandalised.

The meter, details of which are disclosed in *New Scientist* magazine today, uses a radar beam to scan the parking space and detect if a car is parked. If it runs out of money and the car is still there, the device dials a warden. The technology, which can be bolted on to existing meters, was revealed at the Twelfth Annual Cellular Telecommunications Industry As-

sociation meeting in San Francisco. The developers are MeterVision, a Canadian company, which expects the system to speed up the rate at which tickets are issued. It hopes to sell spy meters worldwide and to install them in American cities this summer.

But British experts, leaving a seminar of the British Parking Association in London yesterday, reacted with caution. David Millett, of Metric Parking in Cirencester, the world's

second largest maker of parking equipment, said: "It sounds like overkill to me — just for twenty five cents or whatever." He said the spy meter might also intensify the bad blood between motorists and wardens. "They have a hard enough time."

Jim Richard, the president of MeterVision, denied the equipment smacked of Big Brother. He said the good news was that the devices took credit cards — so ending the frustration of fumbling for change.



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Minister concedes there is room for improvement in abattoir standards

Hogg forced back to dispatch box to defend record

By POLLY NEWTON, POLITICAL REPORTER

DOUGLAS HOGG survived the latest attack on the Government's handling of food safety yesterday, insisting in a Commons statement that hygiene standards in abattoirs were going up but conceding there was "scope for further improvement".

However, he faces renewed criticism after it emerged last night that in the two years since the Meat Hygiene Service was set up, no abattoir has been prosecuted for breaching hygiene rules associated with the spread of *E. coli*, the bacterium found in animal faeces which recently claimed 20 lives in Scotland.

The Agriculture Minister was forced to come to the dispatch box for the second time in a week after Labour released letters from trading standards officers at Northumberland County Council saying that they did not have the resources to implement measures aimed at preventing the spread of BSE. None of the letters, sent on June 17, July 22 and December 12, received replies.

Mr Hogg was boosted by an expression of confidence in him from Downing Street just minutes before he rose to his feet, although the Prime Minister has asked for a full report from the Ministry of Agriculture into the measures taken to drive up standards in abattoirs and meat hygiene services in general.

Mr Hogg told MPs: "This Government has done a great deal to enforce and bring about higher standards in abattoirs." He said that in

order to raise standards, the Meat Hygiene Service (MHS) had been set formal targets to improve poorly performing abattoirs. "In the first year, the MHS was set a target of increasing by ten points the scores of those plants which were below 65 on a scale of 0 to 100. This target was met in full."

"For 1996-97, they were required to ensure that at least two-thirds of the plants exceeded 65. It seems likely that this target will be met."

Setting out the steps taken and those planned by the Government, he said: "I have told the chief executive [of the MHS] that in appropriate cases, infringement of the rules should result in prosecution." Licences could be revoked.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture admitted afterwards that no prosecutions had been brought so far against abattoirs for allowing in animals contaminated with

faeces, although there have been cases against those which fail to take proper precautions against the spread of BSE.

He said the hygiene service had concentrated on ensuring that inspectors monitoring abattoirs were competent: three inspectors had been dismissed and disciplinary action had been taken against 45.

He added that he had asked the chief executive of the hygiene service, Johnston McNeill, to prepare a statement on meat hygiene for Professor Hugh Pennington, who is leading the inquiry into the Scottish *E. coli* outbreak.

Responding to Mr Hogg, Gavin Strang, Shadow Agriculture Minister, said the statement had "utterly failed" to address the issues raised by the Opposition. "There is no confidence in you, nor your Government, as far as food safety is concerned."

He said the number of state vets, with a crucial role to play in abattoir inspections, had been cut from nearly 600 in 1979 to less than 300 today.

Michael Heseltine, the Deputy Prime Minister, also acknowledged yesterday that abattoir hygiene standards needed to be improved. Speaking at the launch of the annual review of government agencies, Mr Heseltine said: "It is exactly because of this that the Government took the issue seriously and the targets are available for you to examine. It will be driven higher next year."

Leading article, page 19



Hogg yesterday: "Government has done a great deal to enforce standards"

Fiesta time at the Commons

Continued from page 1

never do. And it soon became plain that something beyond the heat was displacing Miss Boothroyd.

She rose with a Statement, pursuant to Tuesday's fust after a Labour MP read his point of order from a paging device. Most MPs while deploring it think this has all been rather a hoot. They were ready for more knockabout. They misjudged Madam Speaker's mood.

"I have no objection," she declared (after cursing bleepers), "to instruments which merely vibrate..."

I regret to report that there was laughter. Miss Boothroyd was not amused. She adopted an air of dignified affront, like a Sunday School teacher whose little charges have giggled at the mention of the bosom of Abraham.

"He appeared," she said (describing Tuesday's atrocity) "to be relating information on

a small screen, relayed to him from outside the Chamber". Her tone was shocked.

"I strongly deplore" such practices. MPs should not receive instructions. And that went for "earpieces" too.

Earpieces too? Are the new Labour backbenchers to suffocate, then? Off come all those headsets relaying commands from Peter Mandelson: "Breathe in. Breathe out. Breathe in..."

Trials of electronic tagging expanded

Electronic tagging of offenders, from the age of ten upwards, is to be extended rapidly in preparation for a nationwide scheme. Ministers are to extend three pilot schemes for 12 months and expand the area the schemes cover. The Government believes that tagging may help to reduce the rise in the prison population.

The number of tagging orders made between July 1995 and March 1997 was 325, with 86 currently being supervised. Harry Fletcher, of the National Association of Probation Officers, said that each curfew order was costing about £5,000. He estimated that the Home Office would need 20,000 orders in operation to make tagging economical.

Floating jail arrives

A floating prison, obtained to ease overcrowding, is expected to moor off the Dorset coast today after sailing from New York. The £3.5 million vessel has been renamed HM Prison Wear. Residents and councillors have objected to the "floating detention facility" being moored in Portland harbour, but the Prison Service is confident that the first of the 500 inmates will be admitted next month.

Combat 18 racists jailed

Three members of Combat 18 were jailed yesterday. The men, who cannot be named because two face criminal proceedings on a more serious charge, pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey to possessing threatening and abusive material with the intention of distributing it to stir up racial unrest. The two men were each jailed for 17 months. The third, who will be a witness at the new trial, was given 12 months.

Ship body identified

A body recovered from the sunken wreckage of the Arbroath trawler *Westhaven* was identified last night as George Patison, 38, its skipper. Aberdeen Police said the three other crew members were still missing, feared drowned. The search for a canoeist missing off the Scottish island of Iona was called off last night. Coastguards yesterday found a waterproof jacket belonging to Gail Webster, 33.

Courts martial battle

The Ministry of Defence is facing another 44 cases in which sacked Service personnel claim their courts martial violated the European Convention on Human Rights. MoD officials told the Commons Defence Committee that, although the ministry did not accept last month's ruling by the European Court of Human Rights that the system was unfair, reforms had been implemented in response to earlier criticism.

Purse saved for nation

The British Museum has bought the 1590s velvet purse which held the Great Seal of Queen Elizabeth I, rediscovered a few months ago in a private mews house. It paid between £40,000 and £50,000 24 hours ahead of an auction, which would almost certainly have ended with the purse, right, going to America. Kerry Taylor, the Sotheby's textile specialist who discovered it, said:

"There was furious activity to save it for Britain after *The Times* covered it." The British Museum, which will display the purse later this month, was a natural home: it boasts the national collection of seal dies and official seals.

The purchase was made possible by a grant of £28,200 from the Heritage Lottery Fund and £10,000 from the National Art Collections Fund, the leading art charity. Mrs Taylor said: "There will be a lot of disappointed Americans."

Call for free-parking tax

A tax on free parking at out-of-town shopping centres was demanded yesterday by an all-party group of MPs who said measures were needed to improve the fortunes of the high street. The levy would reflect the higher environmental costs of out-of-town shopping, such as increased road congestion and air pollution from cars, the Environment Select Committee said.

Runaway student found

A student who lost his place at university a year ago was found suffering from hypothermia after running away from home and sleeping rough. Christopher Leeming, 20, of Nottingham, could not bring himself to tell his parents he was no longer at the city's university, but they found out after he vanished. Police, who said the pressure appeared to have become too much for him, feared he would not be found alive.

St Hilda's students oppose male dons

By DAVID CHARTER, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

THE women of St Hilda's College, Oxford, are preparing to defend its status as the university's last all-female college. They voted by 2-1 yesterday to oppose college plans to accept male dons because of a shortage of female fellows in such key subjects as engineering and science.

St Hilda's cannot afford the £1 million to create more of its own fellowships, which it is allowed to fill with female academics under exemption from equal opportunities laws. The college is proposing

to change its statutes next month to share the cost with the university and to accept the university's appointments, four fifths of whom are male.

Tamsin Lishman, the students' president, said they feared that the break with the college's 104-year-old all-female tradition would be a short step away from admitting male students. "Going mixed will not help promote women academics and it will not solve the problem that there are not enough women academics in Oxford," she said.

Letters, page 19

Secret funding of Labour offices to be restricted

By ARTHUR LEATHLEY, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW curbs are to be introduced on the use of "blind trusts" under which Tony Blair and other senior Labour figures have received office funding of several hundred thousand pounds.

The move to amend guidelines on secret donations coincides with a Commons decision yesterday to reject a complaint against Mr Blair for running his office with money from donors whose names are withheld from the Labour leader.

Labour has not declared the source of donations towards

the running of the offices of several senior frontbenchers, provoking Tory claims that Mr Blair's team has found a way round rules on the declaration of financial interests.

The Commons Committee on Standards and Privileges is to draft new regulations on the donations but it emerged yesterday that any rule changes introduced after the general election will not be retrospective, allowing blind trusts already approved in principle by the Commons standards watchdog to continue.

The funding for Mr Blair's office has been the subject of formal complaints by David Shaw, Tory MP for Dover, who claimed that the Labour leader had breached the rules that call for MPs to declare outside financial interests.

Sir Gordon Downey, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards, decided yesterday that there was "no case to answer" on the allegations, unless Mr Shaw provided direct evidence that Mr Blair was aware of donors' names.

However, Sir Gordon said that the disciplinary committee planned to investigate the use of blind trusts. It had been agreed that "rules governing contributions to the administrative expenses of government and opposition spokesmen need to be codified".

Senior MPs on the committee say that rule changes are inevitable, but there is cross-party division over how guidelines can be made effective. Tory MPs also fear that if Labour wins the general election and therefore have a majority on the committee, the rule changes will be minimal.

Mr Shaw has also made a formal complaint to the committee over office funding for John Prescott, Labour's deputy leader, Gordon Brown, Shadow Chancellor, Margaret Beckett, Shadow Trade President, and Robin Cook, Shadow Foreign Secretary.

Labour has insisted that donors to the funds are kept secret so that the frontbenchers concerned cannot be accused of being influenced,

Warning over frigate 'deadlock'

AN £8 billion warship programme signed by Britain, France and Italy is in trouble because of rival national interests. A leaked letter by Admiral Sir Robert Walmsley, Chief of Defence Procurement, to his French and Italian counterparts warns of "deadlock" over a range of issues.

The warship is the Horizon-class frigate which is due to come into service next century, replacing the Royal Navy's Type 42 destroyers. Britain plans to buy 12 of the frigates. However, in the letter leaked to the *International Defence Newsletter*, Sir Robert warned that the programme needed to be shaken up.

Differences have arisen over the air defence missile system, torpedo defences and even accommodation arrangements. The next milestone is the start of the design and construction of the first ship for each of the three partners.

But there is still no contract. A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said Britain remained committed to the collaborative project.

Thatcher denies backing Portillo

Continued from page 1

all she can to secure the re-election of the Tories, including campaigning, and she was said to be upset at a report that could only harm his prospects.

Lady Thatcher has long been a supporter of Mr Portillo — he appealed to her to stay on and fight a second ballot when all looked lost in the leadership contest of 1990 — but in recent months she has also appeared sympathetic to the other rightwing candidates, John Redwood and Michael Howard. Her endorsement remains a vital factor for the candidates.

Mr Portillo was also furious over the story, because any suggestions of secret plotting are damaging to his cause, which is seen to have improved in recent months. He said: "The only campaign in

which I am involved is supporting John Major and the Conservative Party in the general election."

Mr Whittingdale said: "This story is a total fabrication and utterly without foundation. It is clearly designed to cause damage to Lady Thatcher, Michael Portillo and to the Conservative Party."

Potential candidates are wary of being seen to be vying for the crown. Sources close to Gillian Shephard, the Education and Employment Secretary, have this week denied reports that she had ruled herself out of any future contest for the leadership. Supporters of William Hague, the Welsh Secretary and emerging centre-right candidate, were blamed by some MPs for being behind the erroneous reports.

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Verbal attacks on blacks, gays and poor

Tory dinner guests air prejudices on TV

By CAROL MIDDLEY
AND ADRIAN LEE

A TELEVISION programme that purports to show that bigotry is alive and well in Tory middle-class Britain will be screened on Channel 4 in two weeks.

In the fly-on-the-wall documentary, eight friends, described by the makers as "dyed in the wool" Tories, will be shown at a dinner party verbally attacking black people, homosexuals and the poor.

Last night Paul Watson, the programme maker, said the subjects were not Tory activists but ordinary middle-class voters with strong beliefs. They live in East Anglia and were recruited through an advertisement in *The Daily Telegraph*. Filmed as they tucked into prawn St Jacques, pork in caramelised apple, and triple chocolate pudding, washed down with liberal amounts of wine, the diners may live to regret their decision.

Henry, one of the guests, suggests that homosexuals in the Armed Forces should be chemically castrated. Catherine shuns the idea of equality in society. "An equal society is not one that I think I would love to see in my lifetime," she proffers.

The *Dinner Party*, made "somewhere in East Anglia", was filmed three weeks ago at the home of two of the participants, Judith, 34, a cook, and Bill, 41, an unemployed businessman. Their friends, Richard, George, Bridget, Henry,



“An equal society is not one that I would love to see in my lifetime”



“We have to stop people coming in just because they have a British passport”

Catherine and Jon, range from a Lloyd's insurance broker to a petrol pump attendant.

Mr Watson, who made the *Sylvania Waters* documentary about a family living in Sydney, Australia, and was accused by the subjects of misrepresenting them, insists

the eight were not set up. "I do not set people up," he said. "We said to these people time and time again, 'Say what you mean and mean what you say because you won't get another chance.' Every quote is uncut and as said."

"I may give people rope and sometimes they hang them-

selves with it, sometimes they make a cat's cradle."

Most of the guests have voted Conservative in the past and agree they will do so again. At least two say they have considered voting Labour but fear Tony Blair will be overtaken by leftwingers if he wins the election.

One of the favourite topics of conversation is black people. One of the guests says: "I am not keen on black Rastafarian Africans and, yes, I find the Asian community delightful. The Africans always have their hands out. We have to stop people coming in just because they have a British passport."

Snippets of conversation from the dinner table include Richard's views on homosexuals: "We don't want queers in the Army." Bridget on the poor: "As Jesus is reported to have said, the poor will always be with us. I am afraid the unemployed will be too."

On money, Bill says: "If people want to be greedy, they are entitled to be greedy." Catherine ventures: "I don't believe everyone should have the ability to earn the same."

Mr Watson, whose programme will be screened on March 24, said he ended up feeling sorry for his subjects who, he says, have a "poverty of intellect".

He added: "I felt that I was looking at a group of people whose time had gone. They dream of times past when we kicked people around Europe. And when you see your power eroding, you hit out."

Girl, 9, threw baby over garden hedge

By KATHRYN KNIGHT

A BABY was recovering in hospital last night after a nine-year-old girl took him from his pram and threw him over a hedge.

Six-week-old Brandon Ford disappeared from outside his grandmother's home in Regis Hayes, Stoke-on-Trent, and was found head down covered in soil in a nearby garden nearly an hour later. His mother Sharon Ford, 27, was at his bedside at North Staffordshire Hospital

last night as he recovered from a head injury. Brandon was reported missing by his grandmother Kathleen, who was looking after him for the day and had placed his pram outside.

Police began a major search with dogs and a helicopter as dozens of locals joined in. Brandon was only found an hour later face down in the garden of a local pensioner when she went to remove what she thought was a doll.

Lee Vincent, 20, Brandon's father, said: "The way he was found lying face down

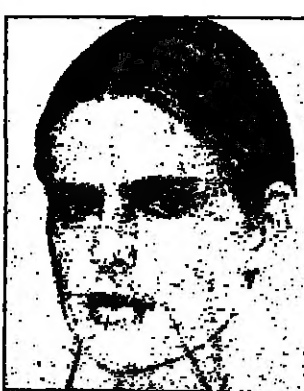
and covered in soil it seems he was thrown over a 5ft hedge. We're just glad he wasn't badly hurt but he did have a bump on his head."

A police spokesman said that a nine-year-old girl had admitted to police she had taken the baby but had only taken him for a walk when he started to cry.

"Soon afterwards, she heard the screaming of the baby's family and the confusion she had caused and was too scared to take the baby back," he said. He said the girl would not be charged.



Lady Harlech is escorted on the Chanel catwalk by Karl Lagerfeld yesterday



Tennant: end of contract

Lagerfeld parades Chanel's new muse

By GRACE BRADBERRY
STYLE EDITOR

KARL LAGERFELD, Chanel's chief designer, yesterday showed off his new muse — the inspirational Amanda Harlech — as well as his new clothes.

Lady Harlech, the 36-year-old wife of Lord Harlech, who went to work with Lagerfeld in December after Christian Dior failed to include her in its contract with the British designer John Galiano, made a reluctant appearance on the Chanel catwalk at the close of yesterday's autumn-winter shows in Paris.

But as one aristocrat arrives, another goes. Stella Tennant, a granddaughter of the Duchess of Devonshire, appeared in the show, but her year-long contract with Chanel has ended. Lagerfeld sent out first on to the catwalk the new face of Chanel: Karen Elson, aged 19, from Manchester, with no aristocratic connections.

This was the first Chanel collection in which Amanda Harlech's influence as the designer's assistant and adviser might be detected. Gone were most of the Chanel logos that used to be sprinkled liberally across jackets, belts and handbags. Even the bra worn by the model Kate Moss featured semi-precious stones in place of interlocked Cs.

Gone too were the sequins and gold buttons that have sometimes added sparkle — but not necessarily good taste. Instead, intricate wool embroidery in a mix of blues, greens and reds covered entire coats and decorated traditionally boxy Chanel jackets. For once, there were no handbags.

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Now that Compaq have introduced the ProSignia 200 range, what's the point?

Yorkshire Ripper loses sight in one eye

PETER SUTCLIFFE, the Yorkshire Ripper, has been blinded in one eye after he was stabbed with a pen.

The 50-year-old murderer was taken to hospital yesterday for an examination of his damaged eyes but doctors have already given up hope of saving the sight in one. It is likely that he will have seriously impaired vision in the other eye.

Sutcliffe was attacked in Broadmoor Hospital on Monday by Ian Kay, a fellow patient, with a felt-tip pen.

Sutcliffe was taken to Frimley Park Hospital in Camberley, Surrey, for treatment immediately after the attack and returned there yesterday to be looked at by a team of specialists. He was taken under guard from the medical block at Broadmoor and was heavily bandaged.

Thames Valley Police have launched an investigation into the attack, and will question patients. A Broadmoor source suggested that Kay had probably been trying to establish his reputation among his fellow patients.

John Sutcliffe, the killer's father, said he had heard nothing from the hospital about his son's condition. "All I have heard about him being blind is through the media, which annoys me — I would much prefer to hear from the hospital myself," he said.

Police inspector accused of assault on receptionist

By KATHRYN KNIGHT

A POLICE receptionist told a court yesterday that she was left "numb with anger" after a senior officer gyrated his hips against her as he squeezed past her in a doorway.

The 25-year-old woman said Inspector Raymond Hansen, 53, had thrust against her repeatedly as he complimented her on her tea-making abilities at the East London station where they worked.

Four other police officers had seen the incident, the woman told Southwark Crown Court. "It is a busy area where people need to push past each other, but this was very different," she said.

The alleged assault happened at about 6am on August 18, 1995, the jury was told. Miss X, who cannot be



Hansen: he denies indecent assault

identified, was in the doorway chatting to four police constable colleagues. "Inspector Hansen was behind me. He moved round so he was facing me. He was too close," she said. "He then started moving the lower part of his body against my hip area. He was moving in and out and from side to side. I can't recall how many times he did this but it was a good few times," she said.

She told the jury that, as he assaulted her, "he said in my ear that I made him a much better cup of tea yesterday than the one he had today."

She discussed what had happened with the four police constables and made a formal complaint to the chief superintendent a few days later.

Mr Hansen, from Buckhurst Hill, Essex, denies indecent assault. In a statement given to the investigating officer, he pointed out that he did not have a good working relationship with some of the officers working that particular shift, and believed that the allegation was malicious.

Philippa McAtasney, for the defence, suggested to the woman that she had blown the incident out of proportion. "I suggest that it was him moving around you and using his belly as a pivot, a sort of shimmy."

The case continues.

Shipping forecast in uncharted waters

By KATHRYN KNIGHT

THE shipping forecast is to be presented by a mystery guest tomorrow, departing from a 71-year tradition. Listeners have been asked to nominate a personality to read the forecast for the nation's seafarers at lunchtime on Friday in aid of Comic Relief.

It will be the first time that the roll-call of Dogger, North Uistire, South Uistire and German Bight has not been read by a BBC announcer since the forecast started on January 26, 1926.

Listeners have until 10am tomorrow to make their nominations on a special telephone line. Each call costs £1, of which 60p goes to Comic Relief. The winner will be invited to record the forecast in advance. Radio 4's chief announcer, Peter Donaldson, will stand by in case of pronunciation disasters.

A Radio 4 spokeswoman said the forecast was "a complicated bit of radio" and it was easy to get tongue-tied. She said the station was anticipating a flood of nominations. "It is a part of Radio 4 that is enormously popular with all sorts of listeners, not just seafarers. Many people say the late-night forecast is like listening to a soothing bit of poetry."

The number to call is 0897 556677.

Chatty cabbies get commercial break

By ALAN HAMILTON

"TRAFFIC'S terrible, guv. Not my fault if you're gonna be late to meet the old lady. What you want is a mobile phone. Try one of them Siemens jobs. What did you think of West Ham last night, then?"

Those who dread being held captive with a chatty taxi driver face a new peril: sponsored conversation. From Monday, 100 cabbies will be paid to slip the topic of mobile telephones into their discourse.

An advertising agency acting for Siemens, the German telecommunications company, has schooled the London cabbies in how to include three key selling points of the firm's mobile phone in what sounds like a normal conversa-

tion. Each driver is being given an undisclosed sum and a free telephone.

A spokesman for the agency, Impact FCA, said confidently yesterday: "Cabbies are great talkers, and everyone loves a natter with their taxi driver." He added that the drivers were trained to back off if their passenger showed signs of resistance to advertising on the move.

Taxi drivers' representatives gave the idea a qualified welcome. Richard Bassett, of the Licensed Taxi Drivers' Association, said: "Anything that means drivers getting more money is welcome. But if I were a passenger I don't think I would be too happy about this."

The Public Carriage Office, which regulates London taxis, said that spon-

sored cabbies, as distinct from vehicles painted with advertising, could be against the rules. Ann Keoghan, spokeswoman for the office, said the law was clear that cabbies should not act as agents. "How can you tell what is normal conversation and what is an advert? Cabbies will often tell you they have bought such-and-such a washing machine and how marvellous it is, without anyone paying them to do it. But being paid to advertise mobile telephones sounds like completely unacceptable behaviour," Ms Keoghan said.

It is likely to become unacceptable to the drivers, too, if they find that most passengers regard their sponsorship fee as an adequate substitute for a tip.

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SATURDAY
IN THE TIMES

FATHERLOVE

Janine di Giovanni celebrates the first man in every woman's life in the Weekend

TURNING TABLES

Where do food fads come from? in the Directory

plus
The Magazine, Weekend Money, 1015 for young readers and Car 97

Director criticises burial of Globe site

By DALYA ALBERGE
ARTS CORRESPONDENT

THE artistic director of the reconstructed Globe Theatre attacked English Heritage yesterday over its decision to bury the original site of Shakespeare's "Wooden O".

Mark Rylance said that archaeologists and historians would be denied the chance to find out more about the historic theatre, 200 yards from the recreated Globe.

Scholars do not have answers to even the most basic questions: the size of the original theatre, which way the stage pointed, its width and where the pillars stood. The actress Zoë Wanamaker, whose late father, Sam, was inspirational in the Globe's reconstruction, said that English Heritage "should feel embarrassed".

Ellen Barnes, English Heritage's inspector of ancient monuments for Greater London, said: "It's not a general right to excavate fully all the archaeological remains. We have to leave something for future generations."



Zoë Wanamaker, who said that English Heritage should feel embarrassed

Head of Channel 5 admits 18,000 have cause to complain

By ALEXANDRA FREAN
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

CHANNEL 5 admitted yesterday that it had given 18,000 television viewers "serious cause for complaint" in its race to retune their video equipment before it goes on air on March 30. Grievances centred on returners who failed to turn up for appointments or who broke video recorders and television sets but failed to replace or repair them.

David Elstein, the channel's chief executive, said the company had paid out between £20,000 and £30,000 to 525 complainants so far to recompense them for the stress and inconvenience caused by botched retuning jobs. "There are people who are unhappy with missed appointments, damaged equipment and — in their view — our niggardly offers of compensation," Mr Elstein said yesterday.

He added that every week he personally sent out "scores" of letters to viewers about their



Elstein: has written to dissatisfied viewers

complaints. Speaking at The Television Show conference in London, Mr Elstein said that the people who had experienced problems with retuning represented 0.008 per cent of the nine million or so homes that may require retuning. "Even though it is just a tiny proportion, we do take these complaints very seriously."

Mr Elstein accused *The Times* of exaggerating the scale of the problem caused by botched returners. "What *The Times* has not understood is what March 30 is all about. The notion that somehow our phone lines will be flooded with thousands of people complaining about interference is bananas," he said.

He admitted, however, that although "only" 18,000 of the nine million or so households that the Channel 5 returners aimed to visit had "serious cause for complaint", the individuals concerned had every right to feel aggrieved.

Channel 5 is obliged by law to ensure that no television

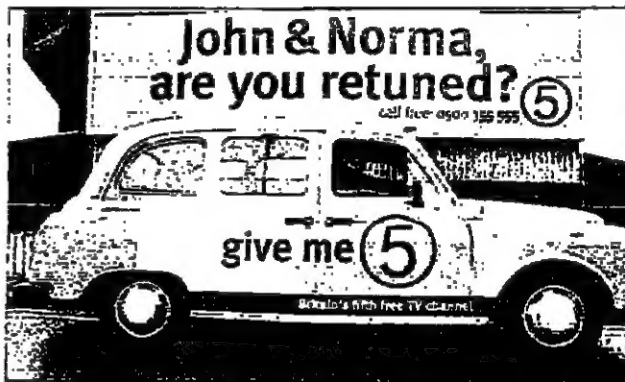
viewers suffer from interference from its signal. The interference occurs because its signal is close to the frequency used by many video recorders. The station must eliminate interference from 90 per cent of households in its broadcast areas before it is allowed on air.

Mr Elstein said that the channel had now reached this target in all of its broadcast areas except Northern Ireland. "Whatever rumours you may have heard to the contrary, we will be launching on March 30," he said.

He said that 200,000 to 300,000 people in south London would not be able to receive Channel 5 initially because it will be using a different transmitter to that used by the other main broadcasters. Entire towns such as Slough were also affected for similar reasons. Mr Elstein also said that many occupants of blocks of flats would not be able to receive Channel 5.

He said that at £150 million, the retuning operation had cost Channel 5 three times more than it had originally estimated. "I don't believe any of the applicants for the Channel 5 licence anticipated the problems of wastage and attrition that we encountered," he said.

□ The Channel 5 ombudsman, Stuart Sansom, can be reached at Channel 5 Broadcasting Limited, 22 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LY; telephone 0171-550 5555. To arrange a retuning appointment, ring 0500 555 255. For inquiries about retuning, ring 0500 555 555.



The answer to Channel 5's advert may well be no

Advert prompts negative reaction

By CAROL MIDGLEY AND ALEXANDRA FREAN

CHANNEL 5 appeared last night to have scored an own goal with its £5 million poster campaign, which used the names of celebrity couples to publicise its retuning programme.

"Liam and Patsy, are you retuned?" asked the posters. The advertisements, devised by the Soho-based agency Mother, also inquired whether John and Norma, Lenny and Dawn, Tara and Tamara and Charles and Camilla had had their television and video equipment retuned to enable them to watch Channel 5 without interference.

But yesterday agents for the celebrities involved suggested that the answer may well be "No".

A spokesman for Tamara Beckwith, paired on the poster with fellow socialite Tara Palmer-Tomkinson, said: "Tamara has certainly not been retuned and nor was she consulted about appearing on the posters. Channel 5 has been very careful only to use first names, so legally they don't need permission. But everyone is going to know who they mean."

A spokesman for Miss Palmer-Tomkinson said: "Tara was not consulted about this poster. I am pretty sure

she hasn't been retuned. In fact, I don't think she even had a television set at the time."

A spokesman for Liam Gallagher of Oasis was equally confused. "We don't know anything about this," he said. "I'm not sure if they have been retuned."

Even the reference to John and Norma Major appeared muddled. Their home, in Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, is not in the retuning area and 10 Downing Street has not yet been retuned. A spokesman said: "We have not yet made adaptations for Channel 5. If it is necessary, we will use our own engineers."

Retuning is necessary to prevent the new station's signal causing interference on many video machines, which use a frequency close to that occupied by Channel 5. The company aims to visit up to nine million homes within its catchment area by the time it goes on air on March 30, to see whether retuning is necessary.

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CORRECTION

Mrs Frances Shand-Kydd did not, as reported on March 10, receive an invitation to the confirmation of her grandson, Prince William.

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THE TIMES

Mary down a

£2,000 fine for cures from rare animals

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Mary Robinson to step down as Irish President

By Audrey Magee
IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

MARY ROBINSON announced yesterday that she will not be seeking a second term as President of Ireland. She is expected to seek the vacant position of United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights.

Her decision to step down as the seventh President of Ireland ends seven ground-breaking years in which she put the largely ceremonial post to new use, becoming heavily involved in domestic and international affairs.

The former civil liberties lawyer and mother of three told RTE radio that she had been deliberating since Christmas but finally made up her mind to stand down two weeks ago. Her decision had been "very, very difficult". She is due to leave in the autumn.

John Bruton, the Irish Prime Minister, said that Mrs Robinson had "symbolised the modernisation of Ireland".

After her election as Ireland's first woman President in 1990 Mrs Robinson declared that, through her victory, the women of Ireland "instead of rocking the cradle



Robinson: may become a UN commissioner

have rocked the system". In 1992 she caught the world's attention when she became visibly upset during a visit to famine-ravaged Somalia. She returned to Africa a number of times, most recently to Rwanda earlier this month.

The President told RTE radio: "I have a real commitment to the area of human rights and I would be exploring the possibilities." The position of UN Commissioner for Human Rights fell vacant last month after the unexpected decision by José Ayala Lasso to return to Ecuador to take up

the post of Foreign Minister. Mrs Robinson has often been mentioned as the perfect candidate for a UN post in human rights or refugee work.

Mr Bruton said: "I think it is fair to say that the President is not only a distinguished lawyer, but also somebody who touches people and I think that she recognises that human rights are achieved not only by the passing of edicts but also by the changing of people's minds and hearts."

Lobbying is expected to begin this weekend when Mr Bruton travels to Washington for St Patrick's Day celebrations in the White House.

Mr Bruton said Mrs Robinson had been "the best President Ireland ever had". She had incorporated marginalised groups such as women, travellers and the disabled into the centre of Irish life. "She brought honour and pride to the people of Ireland. She symbolised the modernisation of this country and she dissipated some of the stereotypes about this country that had existed abroad."

But the President was not without her critics. Unionists in Northern Ireland thought

her interfering and were outraged when, in 1993, before any IRA ceasefire, she shook hands with Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin leader. But, despite the criticism, she persisted and met groups from both sides of the religious and political divide. Last year, she became the first Irish leader to pay an official visit to the Queen.

Her departure has left Ireland facing two elections this year — a general election expected on June 5 and now the possibility of a presidential poll. Now that the path is cleared, Charles Haughey and Albert Reynolds, both former Prime Ministers, are expected to stand. They are likely to be joined by David Andrews, their younger Fianna Fáil party colleague and former Foreign Minister. John Hume, the SDLP leader, is being talked of as a possible candidate. Mary O'Rourke, deputy leader of Fianna Fáil, yesterday ruled herself out.

Tributes to Mrs Robinson poured in yesterday. One woman said she was devastated at her departure. It is like a death in the family. I am really sorry to see her go."

THE THUNDERBALL



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Banned: Selwyn College's poster is degrading to women, say King's students

Leggy May Ball poster banned as degrading

By David Charter
EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

A POSTER which uses an undergraduate's legs to advertise a Cambridge May Ball was banned from one college yesterday for being "degrading to women".

The poster, which features a James Bond figure wielding a banana instead of a gun, framed by the bare legs of a student model, was sent back to Selwyn College by King's. Sharmin Selvarajah, the women's officer, told them: "It cannot be displayed due to our policy of not allowing material we consider to be degrading to women on college premises."

May Ball organisers at Selwyn accused King's of political correctness and said the design was a parody of the poster for Live and Let Die. Anna Edmundson, student president, said: "You have a woman in a dominant position and it is sending up a man with a banana instead of a gun. Everyone is wondering who the model is and wishing they had legs like hers."

£2,000 fine for 'cures' from rare animals

By a Staff Reporter

A VIETNAMESE woman who sold remedies made from the bones of endangered species was fined £2,000 yesterday. Laryngitis pills with rhinoceros horn and sticking plasters containing ground tiger and leopard bones were stocked by Bang Hue Thi, 32, at her shop in Portsmouth.

Animal welfare groups welcomed one of the first prosecutions of its kind. Bang told Portsmouth magistrates that she had bought the remedies in Hong Kong for £500 and had not realised it was illegal to sell them in Britain.

Her lawyer, Graham Barr, said: "The laryngitis pills are the Chinese equivalent of paracetamol." Bang, who came to Britain in 1979, admitted four charges of trading goods made from endangered species.

Anthony Jones, for the prosecution, said: "If we can put a stop to the selling of such goods, bones from endangered species will not be needed so they will not be quite so endangered."

Tammy Marlar, of the charity Tusk Force, said: "We hope this will be the beginning of more such prosecutions as this is more widespread than people might imagine."

Tunes help you think more easily, tests show

By Nigel Hawkes
SCIENCE EDITOR

TEACHING children music also encourages quicker and clearer reasoning, researchers have shown.

They believe that it modifies circuits in the brain, including some that have no obvious connection with music. "Music improves the hardware in the brain for thinking," said Gordon Shaw, of the University of California at Irvine.

He and colleagues tested the ability of 78 children between the ages of three and four to put together a simple jigsaw. New Scientist reports. One group had private piano lessons for ten minutes a day, as well as singing lessons. A second group had just the singing lessons, a third was given ten minutes of private computer tuition and the fourth no training at all.

After six months those who had learnt piano showed a 34 per cent improvement on the speed and accuracy with which they could solve the jigsaw. The other groups showed little change.

Dr Shaw said more music teaching should be put on the curriculum. "At the worst, the child would have learnt to play an instrument."

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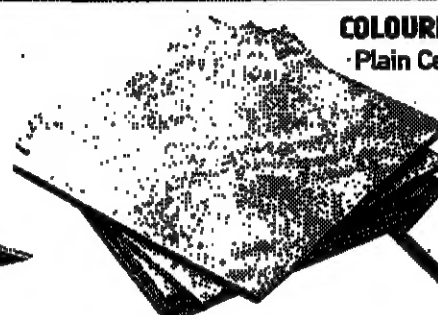
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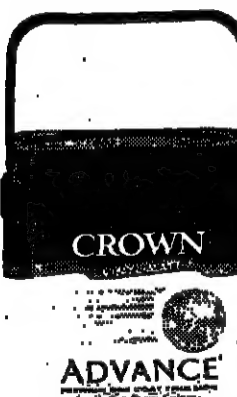


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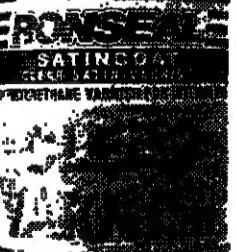
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For Dunblane massacre parents, 1996 ends today

By Gillian Bowditch, Scotland Correspondent

THE father of Victoria Clydesdale knows that getting through the first anniversary of the Dunblane massacre will not be easy. Consequently, he has planned today carefully.

"I know what I'm doing," Charlie Clydesdale, 41, said. "I hope to be up at the school round about the time it happened, and I want to lay one red rose as near to there as I can. Then I'm going to go up to the cemetery."

His five-year-old daughter is buried there, alongside many of the other 15 children gunned down with their teacher by Thomas Hamilton on March 13 last year. "Getting over the hurdle of the birth-

days and Christmas was bad enough," he said. "But coming to March was one of my main hurdles. I was wanting 1996 to end, but it does not really end until today."

His sentiments will find a place in the hearts of many other relatives of Hamilton's victims, who have asked that their deaths be remembered quietly and with dignity. They have requested that no special church or memorial services be held. Instead they have asked their friends and neighbours to place a single lighted candle in their windows at 7pm. It is a gesture that will be repeated in towns across Britain as people demonstrate

their solidarity with the citizens of the small cathedral town.

Dunblane Primary School will open at 10.30am to allow friends and families of the bereaved, together with injured pupils and teachers, to pay their respects. A small group will lay a wreath at the site of the gymnasium, where Hamilton opened fire on the children. The building has been knocked down and replaced by a garden.

Don Monteith, spokesman for Stirling Council, said: "Families and friends will be allowed to do what they want to do at the school. It will be up to them. We will open at 10.30

and we will make the day as routine as we can for the children. The plan at present is to close the school at the normal time."

Tributes, written and floral, have been arriving in the town. Yesterday the Pope added his blessing and prayers for the citizens. The Apostolic Nuncio, Luigi Barbarino, writing to the Bishop of Dunkeld, the Right Rev Vincent Logan, said: "On the anniversary of the Dunblane tragedy, on behalf of the Holy Father, I extend to all those affected his affectionate blessing together with a remembrance in his prayers."

Stirling council is asking for all floral tributes and cards to be directed to the cemetery. Gordon Jeyes, director of education for the council, said: "We want to avoid a build-up of flowers outside the school gates because we are all trying to make the day as routine as possible for the children."

The Dunblane Fund, which now stands at around £5 million, will close in a fortnight. Money has already been distributed to the families of the bereaved and injured. The Educational Institute of Scotland has asked the country's 50,000 teachers to donate £1 to the Gwen Mayor Appeal, set up in the aftermath of the tragedy. Mrs Mayor was the teacher killed as she tried to protect her class. The fund which stands at over £50,000, will promote artistic, musical, sporting and cultural projects in Scottish primary schools. Contributions can be sent to the Royal Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, Castle Street Branch, sort code 33-18-44, account number 0118240.



Eamonn McGlacken with Chance, a Jack Russell he saved from the Mersey with the aid of his digger bucket. Mr McGlacken, 22, and Scott Ward, his workmate, were repairing the seawall at New Brighton when they heard Lorraine Kay's screams as the three-year-old terrier drifted away. With Mr Ward manoeuvring the bucket, Mr McGlacken was eventually able to grab Chance by the

Chance in a million

collar. He said: "The water was freezing cold. There have been too many deaths of people trying to rescue dogs, so we did not want to do anything stupid. I tried to get close enough to attract her. She still ignored me and we

were getting desperate. Someone ran for a lifebelt and I threw it close to her. That did the trick and she swam towards it. When she was close enough I grabbed her." Mrs Kay had been taking Chance, her brother's dog, for a walk with her own two dogs. "I started screaming for help and the workmen came to my rescue. It was amazing. They used the digger like something out of Thunderbirds."

Health and Efficiency is back in the nudes

By Damian Whitworth

THE bible of the naturist movement, *Health & Efficiency*, which outraged readers when it slid downmarket into soft porn and then into pornography, has new owners and is promising to get back to basics.

H&E, as the magazine is now known, is 98 years old and used to be known for its pictures of smiling families playing volleyball in the nude. In recent years it has become a strictly top-shelf publication, but the new owners, who include a consortium of Yorkshire businessmen, insist that traditional naturists are to be welcomed back, even though the new issue includes a feature on body piercing as well as pages of naked models.

Helen Ludbrook, the editor, said: "We will be trying to get away from the girliness that has featured. We are reducing the number of models hugely, compared with the previous issues, and featuring people who enjoy the naked lifestyle."

At the Central Council for British Naturism there was scepticism yesterday. "We do get people inquiring about us after hearing about us through H&E. It comes into the office, but I don't read it," one member of staff said. "The front cover of the new issue is better but, flicking through, it looks the same."

Ms Ludbrook, who poses nude beneath this month's editorial, is not deterred. "We are trying to avoid the term naturism because it alienates a lot of people. We prefer 'naked lifestyle'," she said. "We missed only one issue and now we will be going back to our roots."

Survivor who refuses to give up

COLL AUSTIN, who was among the worst injured in the Dunblane shootings, will be going to school as normal today. His father, Joe, is anxious that the day should not have too much significance for the boy who lost his sight and hearing on one side.

He said: "I don't want to make an issue of it. Kids don't mark time the way adults do. It does not hold any significance for them unless they see adults making an issue of it."

Coll, who is now six, was shot four times during Thomas Hamilton's rampage. He was one of the first to be hit and was lying injured when the gunman returned to him at the end of the massacre. The boy moved and Hamilton shot at close range into his back. Doctors did not expect him to survive the first night.

His father said: "On the



Coll Austin: lost sight and hearing on one side

whole he has come through it better than I could have expected. He still looks forward. He has got hopes, ambitions. He has not given up."

Mr Austin, 31, who has two other young children, says the tragedy has revealed his son's

true mettle: "I think the test has brought out the qualities that were there but they were never really very evident, they were never required to be. They had never been put under pressure like that."

Football-mad Coll refuses to be hampered by the damage to his sight and hearing, and still dreams of playing for his favourite team, Celtic.

"He says himself that he forgets he is blind in one eye," his father said. "There is no reason why partial blindness in one side should limit him. He has not allowed it to so far, he does not see it as any encumbrance to him in the future. Coll has enough self-esteem and confidence in himself that he will not allow other people's viewpoints to get to him. They might hurt initially but he has enough inner strength and resilience."

Weather-beaten landmark will be blown up

By Paul Wilkinson

A COASTAL landmark is to be blown up because it has become a danger to the thousands of tourists who flock to see it each year.

Marsden Rock near South Shields was once a spectacular 100ft limestone arch carved by the sea. It has been a much-used backdrop for films set in the North East. But in February last year,

erosion caused the arch to collapse. Now, with the smaller of the two stacks crumbling dangerously, the National Trust, which owns it, has decided that it must come down for safety reasons. A demolition team will finish it off next week.

Tiffany Hunt, the trust's regional director, said: "We have been monitoring the stack since February last year and it is now apparent a

collapse is inevitable within the next 12 months." She said the demolition was also being done now to avoid disrupting the breeding season of the rock's population of kittiwakes and cormorants.

Tom Fennelly, spokesman for South Tyneside council, said: "The larger of the two rocks will remain a very important natural feature of a very beautiful stretch of coastline."

More homes face flood peril

By Nick Nuttall

FIFTY years after the widespread flooding of 1947, scientists are claiming that the damage it caused to communities would be dwarfed by the devastation of such floods today.

In the postwar era, many low-lying areas have been used for housing: more than two million homes in the South East alone are under

threat from flooding, the Environment Agency says. Climate changes have added to concern.

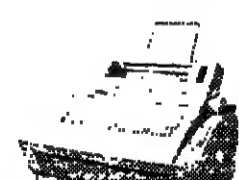
In 1947, at the end of a bitterly cold winter, heavy rains swept the country at the beginning of March, triggering a sudden thaw on ground frozen solid since January. Within days the major rivers of England as far north as Yorkshire had burst their banks. Some 300,000 hectares

of land, an area about the size of Kent, were plunged under water. Conditions were worsened by 100mph winds.

Dr Geoff Mance, the Environment Agency's director of water management, yesterday announced planning guidelines to reduce development in vulnerable areas. He said the housing at risk in the flood plains of England and Wales covered about 1,000 square kilometres.



Marsden Rock before the elements destroyed the arch



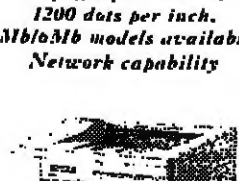
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Talkland

THE TIMES

Cloning scientists round up herd of 500 cattle embryos

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

SCIENTISTS have produced nearly 500 identical cattle embryos in the first cloning "production line". The Australian team does not yet know if the embryos will result in pregnancies, but if they did it would be possible to produce an entire herd with identical genes.

The researchers at Monash University in Clayton, Victoria, believe that the technique may replace artificial insemination as a means of producing elite herds. The traditional method uses sperm from a high-quality bull to inseminate many cows. But the cows are likely to be of variable quality, producing a range of calves of differing standards. The Australian method should in principle enable a prize bull to fertilise a prize egg that could be multiplied to produce a herd.

Dr Alan Trounson of Monash, whose group is collaborating with the company Genetics Australia, first produces a single embryo from sperm and egg in a test tube. The embryo is left to develop for four or five days, forming a blastocyst, a ball of cells that would normally implant into the wall of the womb. Up to 30 cells from the blastocyst are removed and fused with unfertilised egg cells that have had their own nuclear DNA removed.

Like the researchers at Roslin in Edinburgh, who cloned the sheep Dolly, the Australian team uses an electric current to combine the

two. The identical embryos are grown and separated again by the same process, multiplying them still further. The eggs come from cow ovaries provided by abattoirs; the quality of the cow is immaterial as its DNA is removed.

So far, the researchers have concentrated on producing the multiple embryos rather than trying to create calves. Their record has been to produce 470 embryos from a single blastocyst. Bernie Harford, of Genetics Australia, told *New Scientist*: "We don't know of any other group being able to

Experiments defended

The British scientist who cloned a sheep defended his experiments before Congress yesterday as a limitless source of medical research, but said that the technique should not be used on humans (Tom Rhodes writes). Ian Wilmut, the chief embryologist who created Dolly at the Roslin Institute in Scotland, told a packed committee room that the inefficiency of cloning made it "inhumane" to experiment with people. But he said the technique could lead to the treatment of many diseases, including haemophilia and Parkinson's disease, and a greater understanding of human development.

produce that many healthy cloned embryos." Combined with the Roslin technique, which has shown that cells from adult sheep can be cloned, the Australian method may make it possible to produce many copies of animals that have proved their value.

But the team has yet to show that all the huge number of embryos it has produced will produce healthy calves, a step other scientists have found tricky. The Australians have produced six calves from the early stages of the technique, but none from the cloned embryos.

A leading French scientist says that the implications for humans of the Roslin technique are "staggering". Dr Axel Kahn, director of a French national laboratory for genetics research in Paris, says that there is no reason why human cloning should not work. The "fanatical desire of parents not simply to have children but to ensure these children carry their genes" may mean that it is used, he says in *Nature*.

A case in which public opinion might legitimise the use of cloning would be one where the father was sterile, he suggests. Allowing cloning to circumvent sterility might lead to it being tolerated in cases where it was imposed, for example by authorities, he argues. There is no technical barrier against this, he says, only a moral one "originating from a reflection of the basis of our dignity".



Pupils at Barking Abbey, one of the specialist sports schools, practising their footballing skills yesterday

£3m for schools to specialise in sport

By JOHN GOODBODY, SPORTS NEWS CORRESPONDENT

NINE state schools were yesterday nominated as Britain's first sports and arts colleges in a national drive to raise standards and achieve international success.

A £3 million-plus package, supported jointly by the Government and private sponsors, will fund the building of facilities and the employment of staff in both the arts and physical education.

Cheryl Gillan, the Education Minister, said yesterday that she wanted to see the scheme extended. "I have seen what a struggle it is for pupils to get an education while trying to excel at sport or the arts. The Government

wants to allow them to be able to do both."

The six sports and three arts colleges bring to 231 the number of specialist schools, which include 42 language and 180 technology colleges.

Tony Maxwell, the head teacher at Barking Abbey Comprehensive in east London, one of the six new sports colleges, said: "There is a danger in the eyes of the community of being seen as promoting sport, sport, sport. Pupils come here to learn and we do send 40 of them to university every year."

The school was national under-16 football champion in 1994 and finalist in the TSB

English Schools' Cups in athletics and cross-country in each of the past five years.

It will now receive £360,000, £100,000 of which has been raised through personal contacts, thanks partly to the Youth Sport Trust, appointed by the Government to co-ordinate the scheme. The remainder will come from the Government.

Parkside Community College in Cambridge, one of the specialist arts colleges, has had £100,000 underwritten by a local personality, Peter Dawe, while it searches for sponsorship. Tim Bos, the principal, said that part of the money would be spent on

furnishing an arts and media centre and establishing its own internal radio system.

The other specialist arts institutions are Theale Green School in Berkshire and Latimer School in Kettering, Northamptonshire. The sports colleges are: Beacon Community College in East Sussex; Burleigh Community College in Loughborough, Leicestershire; Oakbank School, Keighley, west Yorkshire; Siddal Moor High School, Rochdale, Manchester; and South Dartmoor Community College, Devon.

Schools Week, page 15
Bryant's Eye, page 42

St Patrick belongs to Ulster, say Orangemen

By AUDREY MAGEE
IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

THE patron saint of Ireland, St Patrick, has been hijacked by nationalists who have turned him into a Roman Catholic legend, according to Unionists in Ulster.

The Orange Order today publish their version of St Patrick's story in the hope that the Government will make his day a national holiday in Northern Ireland. The Orangemen claim the 5th-century saint taught the Gospel around Ulster and seldom, if ever, went into what is now the Republic, where on Monday they celebrate his feast day.

Nelson McCausland, the author of the Orange Order's pamphlet *Patrick, Apostle of Ulster*, says that stories such as the saint's use of the shamrock to describe the Trinity were fabrications.

Mr McCausland said: "De Valera and Flannery tried desperately hard to paint this vision of Ireland at the turn of this century as green, godly and Roman Catholic, and their distorted image of St Patrick fitted into this. Irish politicians and the Catholic Church hijacked him for their own nationalist propaganda."

Mr McCausland, an Ulster Unionist Belfast councillor and member of the St Patrick's Orange Lodge, said: "Patrick was God's man for Ulster, the Apostle of Ulster."

Charlie Doherty, a lecturer in ancient Irish history at University College, Dublin, accused the Orangemen of massaging history. "Their history only goes from the Battle of the Boyne onwards and what they want is a niche in the past."

Mother says nanny on murder charge is not heartless, just reserved



Woodward: hungry

FROM QUENTIN LETTS
IN BOSTON

THE mother of Louise Woodward, the British nanny accused of murdering an American baby, yesterday attacked the "harsh" Boston prison where her daughter is being held and said that America was mistaking her old-fashioned British reserve for heartlessness.

Sue Woodward, 40, complained that her daughter was being held in a small, basic cell in a prison full of

drug dealers and roughnecks. "If it was England she would be kept away from known criminals," Mrs Woodward claimed.

Miss Woodward, 19, from Elton, Cheshire, has been charged with the first-degree murder last month of Matthew Eappen, the nine-month-old child she was looking after in suburban Boston. Miss Woodward faces life in prison if convicted.

Mrs Woodward said her daughter had daydreams of England, read the Bible and novels by Stephen

King and often went hungry. As a vegetarian, she found that she could not eat much of the prison food.

"Louise is a committed Christian and is going to the prison church," said Mrs Woodward, who did not endear herself to Boston television reporters yesterday by refusing to produce tears in front of their cameras. Her daughter, similarly, has surprised American audiences with her calm demeanour at court hearings. In a country where public grief is cheap, she has come across

as unconcerned. "Louise is an emotional person," insisted Mrs Woodward, "as emotional as I am, but you won't see me weeping and wailing. What does that achieve, shouting and crying and not being in possession of your thoughts?"

Mrs Woodward, who is taking it in turns with her husband, Gary, to visit Boston, sees her daughter every day. Miss Woodward had been working in Boston before going to university. Her mother said that she did not regret letting

her travel to America. "You have to let children do their own thing," she said. "We consider Louise to be an adult. She's a very intelligent young woman who works things out for herself."

"Yes, in private she gets upset but she is more a person to weep silently. I believe in Louise and in her innocence. I know she's incapable of doing anything to harm anybody." The death of a close friend five years ago had left Louise with difficulties in dealing with

bereavement. Mrs Woodward said, but she insisted that her daughter was grieving for Matthew.

Mrs Woodward praised the people of Boston for the kindness they had shown her. Her daughter had received many letters in prison from local people, and encouragement from home. "The whole village has come out in support," Mrs Woodward said. She added that she nonetheless felt that, as a non-American, her daughter was at a disadvantage in the case.

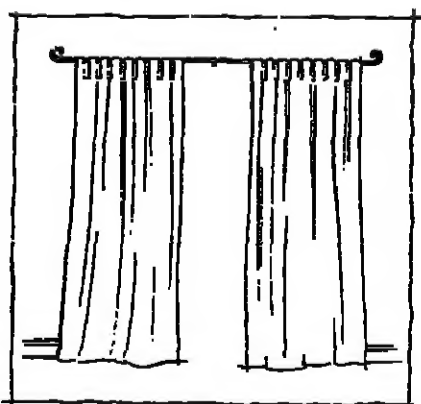
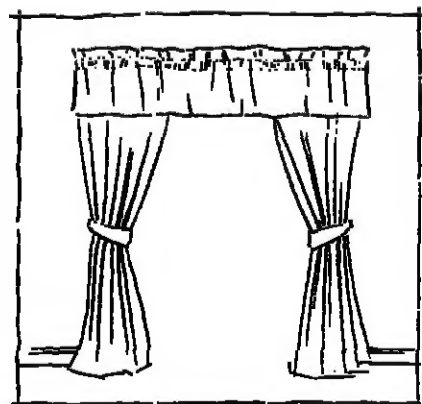
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Youngsters challenged to create projects that combat crime and despair

Frances Lawrence launches awards in head's memory

BY RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT

THE widow of the murdered headmaster Philip Lawrence launched an annual award scheme in his memory yesterday. Frances Lawrence called for more action to halt violent crime among disaffected youth.

She urged young people to accept the challenge offered by the awards and to work to make the world a better place. The scheme will award up to £1,000 to winners who have helped their communities with such projects as crime prevention, tackling drugs or combating racial harassment.

Mrs Lawrence met young men and women from six areas whose work was displayed as examples of projects that could win the award next December. She said at the launch in central London: "I would like to see what more can be done to halt the growth of violent crime among the disaffected youth which reverberates throughout the whole of our society."

Michael Howard, the Home Secretary, said the scheme showed it was possible to take something meaningful and positive from the death of Mr Lawrence, who was murdered when he intervened in a fight outside his school in Maida

Vale, northwest London. He said: "The very existence of the award means that love and hope can triumph over hate and fear. We all owe it to the memory of Philip Lawrence to do what we can to help others and ourselves to live our lives in the best way we can."

He said that too often society heard only about the crimes and misdemeanours of the young. "But the vast majority of people are law-abiding. Most have a strong moral sense and many already give freely their time and energy to improve the lives of others." Others supporting the launch included



Lawrence murdered outside his school

the ITV newsreader Trevor McDonald.

Sample projects were demonstrated by youngsters from Brunton School and Community College, Devon who produced a video showing how people are affected by crime; Diss High School Youth Action Group, Norfolk, who worked on a drugs education project; and Tredegar Comprehensive School, South Wales, whose video highlighted the dangers of joyriding.

Sixthformers from Sandy Upper School and Community College, Bedfordshire, described their home-watch scheme; Newmarin Community Youth Trust in Newham, east London, told of its drop-in centre dealing with race and crime prevention; and Network Young People's Forum, Hertfordshire, said it had raised £175,000 to convert an old courthouse at Hitchin into a drop-in centre for young people.

Nominations for the award must be submitted by September 10 on forms from the Home Office, Stephen Lawrence Awards, Room 938, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT, or on the Internet at <http://homeoffice.gov.uk/lawrence.htm>



Mrs Lawrence, her son Lucien, Mr McDonald and Mr Howard at the launch

Village searches for Oates family to mark anniversary

BY JOANNA BALE

RESIDENTS of a village where the Antarctic explorer Captain Lawrence Oates once lived are trying to trace members of his family for a remembrance service on the eighty-fifth anniversary of his death.

It will be held at St Mary's church, Gestingthorpe, Essex, on Sunday near Gestingthorpe Hall, the Georgian home of the Oates family at the beginning of the century. Captain Oates won his place in British legend on the doomed Scott expedition to the South Pole in 1912. Badly frostbitten and fearing he was slowing his colleagues down, he left their tent with the words: "I am going outside; I may be some time."

The family house was sold when Captain Oates's mother died. The last member of the family to live in the village died nearly 20 years ago. Tony Dagnall, a churchwarden and retired university physicist, said: "Captain Oates was a great hero. He was a soldier, explorer and adventurer and a truly brave man."

"His family were well-liked and respected by everyone in the village. His mother was a tough determined woman, and boys and men in the village used to doff their caps to her."

"The family paid for the bells to be restored in the church and they had to be

rung until Mrs Oates had walked from her home opposite and passed through the lych-gate. No one went hungry while she lived at the hall.

"Her son was regarded as a local hero. When he got back from the Boer War there was a real welcome-home party, with bunting and a huge celebration."

"We would love to invite someone from the Oates family back to the village for the service. But we don't know how to find them."

An anonymous descendant of Captain Oates sold his Bible at Christie's for £6,000 last September. A spokeswoman for Christie's declined to help yesterday. She said: "We cannot reveal the vendor's identity or even pass on letters to him. It is confidential."



Oates' home sold when his mother died

Media asked to jog memories of murder

POLICE have invited reporters and camera crews to the scene of a five-month-old murder in the hope of jogging the memories of potential witnesses.

The killing of Geoffrey Leeming in the garage of his bungalow as his wife watched yesterday. "It wasn't fair how he died and it's not fair he has to wait so long before he can rest in peace. It is for this reason that I ask the public for help again."

Since the night Mr Leeming was stabbed with a carving knife at his home in Haxby,

near York, it has been unoccupied. His widow, Jackie, and her daughter live in York.

Mr Leeming would have been 64 last Saturday. His body remains in a mortuary, available for future examination if required.

Mrs Leeming said yesterday: "It wasn't fair how he died and it's not fair he has to wait so long before he can rest in peace. It is for this reason that I ask the public for help again."

Paper faces charge for contempt

The Attorney-General is seeking leave to bring contempt proceedings against the Evening Standard over an article that led to the collapse of the Whittemoor prison breakout trial. Sir Nicholas Lyell, QC, wants to sue Associated Newspapers, the Standard's publisher, and Max Hastings, its Editor.

Proceedings at Woolwich Crown Court were stopped after the newspaper published an article that identified three of the six defendants as convicted IRA men, in contravention of an order imposed by the judge.

Tree theft case

Obee Eastwood, of Chatham, Kent, has been charged with the theft of nearly 800 cherry trees from Lord Kingsdown, former Governor of the Bank of England and the High Sheriff of Kent. Some 350 of the trees have been recovered.

Police payout

Robert Downie, 38, a former RAF technician from Ayr who was assaulted by a police officer before being wrongfully arrested, has won £5,550 in damages from Strathclyde Police at the Court of Session in Edinburgh.

Stowaways found

Thirteen illegal Asian immigrants were found in the luggage hold of a coach arriving at Ramsgate from Dunkirk. The driver and a passenger have been charged at Thanet Magistrates' Court and remanded in custody.

Free to glow

Ponies and donkeys roaming wild in the New Forest, Hampshire, are to be fitted with reflective collars in an attempt to reduce the number of night-time accidents involving heavy traffic in the area.

Helium death

Sergeant Peter Everett, 47, of Barry police, Vale of Glamorgan, died from a heart attack after inhaling helium gas from a balloon during a party trick on a night out. An inquest was adjourned at Taunton, Somerset.

Out with the old

The word "pensioner" has become outdated and "fails Britain's new breed of dynamic retirees", according to the Norwich Union, which is challenging the public to think of a better name. Ring 0645 330645 with suggestions.

Natural support

A woman who runs an animal sanctuary in Bristol is ensuring the survival of an pipistrelle bat by keeping it inside her bra. Diana Desmond, 37, said the bat needed a "warm environment with natural movement".

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By JILL SHERMAN AND DOMINIC KENNEDY

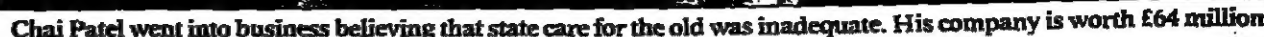
Elderly people would also be able to move to a more expensive home if they supplemented the local council provision with their own money.

The local authority social services departments, which were created in 1971 by merg-



The White Paper makes self-help, family loyalty and neighbourliness the bedrock of reforms that are designed to last 25 years but which will be implemented only if the Tories win the election. It says the

But Help the Aged said that there would have to be stringent safeguards. "Quality must not be sacrificed to costs in the pursuit of cheaper services."



By DOMINIC KENNEDY
LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

At 42, Dr Patel lives in a thatched house in Surrey and has a chauffeur-

American companies are wary about entering the British market because the strict inspection regime makes it hard to make big profits and the local authorities that buy much of the care often run short

The vast majority of the 23,000 elderly people's homes are small, family-type businesses, run by ex-nurses like Ann Barton, 53, who employs 80 staff at two homes in Chippenhamp, Wiltshire. Mrs Barton and her husband have invested more than £1 million in their business, which provides 58 beds for residents with Alzheimer's disease. "I wasn't happy with the way that people with dementia were treated in hospital," she said. "They were put in with people who had mental illness. I wanted to set up on my own and was immediately fairly successful."

BY JAMES LANDALE, POLITICAL REPORTER

Miss Boothroyd said that any member seen using a pager while addressing the House would be told to sit down immediately. "Yesterday, a Member used an electronic device to raise a point of order. He appeared to be receiving the information on a small screen relating it from

The ruling also applies to Commons committees. Mr Wilson said that he would respect and abide by it. The incident had been a one-off in which it had been necessary for him to react swiftly to make a point of order. But he added: "(The Speaker) seems to have said that MPs can receive information but not use it. I am not sure how enforceable that is."

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Albanian rebels load themselves with firearms but a few bullets put them to flight

Secret police bring swift end to town's riotous carnival

AT NINE in the morning, the people of Elbasan begin to queue: 200 outside the offices of the collapsed pyramid operator, Giferi, and 200 outside the local military arsenal at Mjeks.

Those hoping for their money back should know better by now, but for anyone wanting a gun — Kalashnikov, machinegun, pistol, whatever — the message is, hurry while stocks last.

A fresh-faced young soldier with a passing resemblance to the English cricket captain shrugs his shoulders and opens the gates. "I am not doing anything," he says.

The stampede is on. In something of a family occasion, ten-year-olds to septuagenarians grab what they can while the cream of the Albanian military stands around grinning. A child grapples in frustration with his bolt-action rifle, giving a delighted



In Albania's anarchy, even the army seems not to know which side it is on, Thomas Walker reports from Elbasan

squawk as it discharges into the gnarled bark of a nearby olive tree. His elder brother, all of 12, is weighed down by four Kalashnikovs. Granddad brings up the rear with two more rifles and a healthy stock of ammunition clips.

The sun is out in the dusty barrack square, and Albania's surreal revolution has taken another faltering step north towards the capital.

"One — Berisha kaput!" says a black balaclava going by the name of Will, eagerly shaking our hands and jabbing at our notebooks. "Two — money back! My English not so good. I am doctor, country pathologist."

He makes sure our jottings are in order, poses for a few Che Guevara-style photographs and suddenly rushes off down the hill to catch up with fleeing comrades.

But something goes awry — that much is clear, as a barrage of distinctly non-celebratory automatic fire fizzes through the leaves overhead. The newly arrived senior military commander grabs the

bemused international press corps and shoves it inside the ammunition store. Pointing to the deserted barrack square, he combines a chopping motion at his throat with a wagging of the finger: scaphophore, it seems, for the arrival of the Shik secret police, somewhere on the slopes behind.

A lull in the firing, and moaning is distinguishable in some bushes 50 yards across the now highly uncertain territory of the square. Our pathologist insurgent has taken a hit. "This is not logic, these are stupid youngsters," says the army commander, now angry. A soldier is helping Will across no-man's-land, but after a warning shout both are again prone in the dust.

The firing is louder, closer. Mickey, an Austrian Reuters photographer, automatically grabs for a calming cigarette. "I don't think that would be such a good idea," advises Maria, an Argentine writer, with an anxious glance sideways at boxes of ammunition scattered all about. A bullet



An Albanian soldier comes under secret police fire as he tries to help Will, whose short revolutionary career was ended by a bullet in the leg

has torn into Will's left calf muscle: a tourniquet stems the blood and his damaged leg is propped on a wooden crate. He gulps at a jug of water, and Maria provides some painkillers. The balaclava is off and he is ashen-faced, his revolution over. After 20 tense minutes a Shik officer in tell-tale leather jacket struts into view and receives the all-clear from

his walkie-talkie. We creep up the driveway to the gates, heads bowed, hands aloft, uncertain of who fires at whom, and why, in a society that is fast falling apart.

Outside, police, military and Shik officers stand with a variety of weaponry and no obvious co-ordination. Will is bundled into a black police Fiat Tipo and driven away.

Our taxi driver is nowhere to be seen.

We find him 100 yards down the road, badly shaken. He has been beaten by the Shik and had two guns put to his head. How was it that he brought journalists here just at the right moment, they wanted to know. They took his keys, but fortunately he has a spare and we depart from

Mjeks without a backward look. High on the winding mountain pass overlooking Elbasan's redundant Chinese steelworks, there is a pause for coffee and reflection at a windswept café decorated with fox pelts and chewing gum adverts.

"From now on, no more trips outside Tirana," says our taxi driver. "I go to the airport,

that is all." Mickey the photographer is looking puzzled.

He says: "I need help with the caption. 'Sheltering from police fire, a soldier helps a wounded rebel who has just stolen guns from the base he is not guarding'... but this, I think, is not understandable to anyone outside Albania."

Letters, page 19

'Avenging angel' repels looters at British-backed hospital

FROM ANTHONY LOYD IN SARANDE, SOUTHERN ALBANIA

A BRITISH-FUNDED hospital was one of the buildings to be looted in the southern Albanian port of Sarande as rival gangs continue to skirmish for control of the streets and armed mobs roam on looting sprees, breaking into private homes and government buildings at will.

The nearly completed 100-bed St Luke's Children's Hospital has taken five years to build, relying on donations from Children in Distress, a British charity. On Tuesday night ten armed men broke in and

began to loot medical stocks and electrical appliances. The hospital's saviour seemed to have appeared straight from a film set. Responding to a call from armed watchmen inside the hospital, Anj Permati, a 6ft 4in basketball player, donned a trench coat, gathered his six-man gang, slid a heavy machinegun and Kalashnikov over his shoulder, and raced round in a van. He caught the looters off-guard, blazing away with the machinegun like an avenging angel.

The thieves fled in disarray,

dropping most of their spoils. The scene was repeated in innumerable variations elsewhere. In Gjiro-kaster bank staff became embroiled in a gunbattle with a gang which was after the safe; teenagers stormed an old people's home in the town, robbing patients at gunpoint; private houses were looted everywhere; there were sniping incidents on the Greek border; in Sarande five women were said to have been raped overnight by armed marauders; journalists were fired on near Delvine.

As Sarande's inhabitants woke, many began to question their support for the uprising. The daily meeting of townsfolk demanding President Berisha's resignation turned into a protest against gangs. Staff from both hospitals, joined by scores of residents, marched demanding an end to the lawlessness and seeking protection for government buildings. "Berisha is a dictator and has brought us disaster, but what is happening now is even worse," said one doctor. The unrest plays into the hands

of the President, who may yet survive if he can portray the rebels as criminal gangs. Perhaps that is why Colonel Xhevat Kocin, head of Sarande's rebel committee, sought to underplay the problem at a press conference yesterday. Announcing the National Committee for the People's Salvation, comprising representatives from each town in the rebel South, he said: "Every country has its thieves. Ours happen to be armed but they will face the law tomorrow."

The committee is the first co-

sive political body linking the insurgents. It reiterated demands for the resignation of Mr Berisha, and requested participation with government and opposition members in talks preceding a coalition interim Government and early parliamentary elections.

But already rebel leaders are threatening to keep their weapons until they see the nature of any new government. It seems that little short of a foreign intervention force could end southern Albania's lawless limbo.

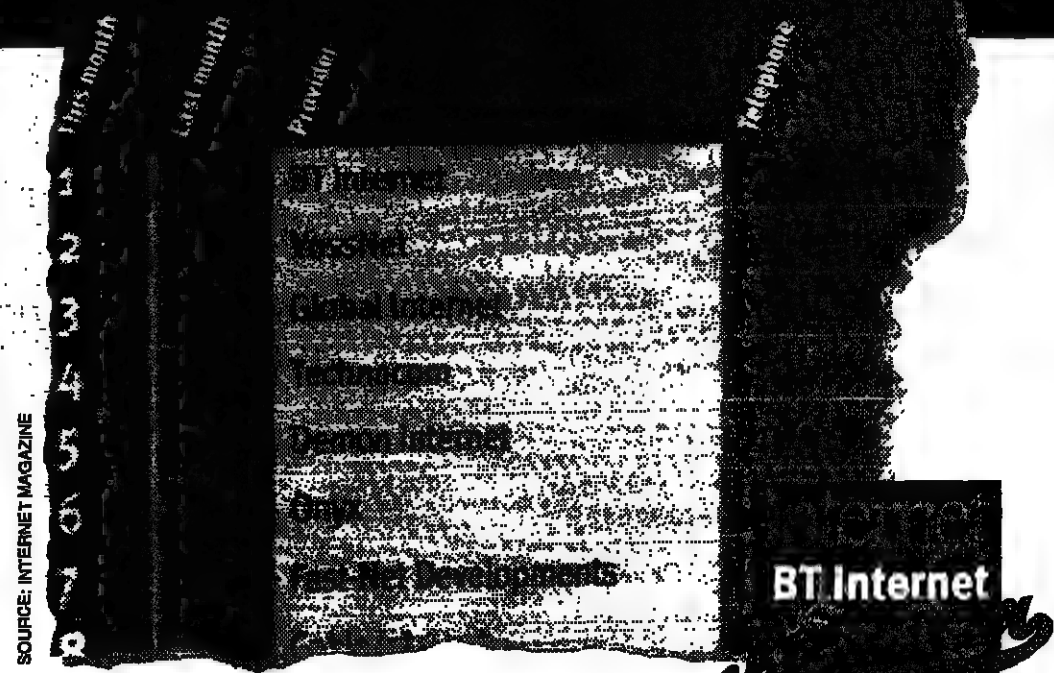
Raiders hit arsenals

TIRANA'S military academy was raided yesterday amid growing tension in the capital and clear signs that the Albanian Army has given up guarding military arsenals (Tom Walker writes).

Unlike in the South, where insurgents have snapped up weapon stockpiles, the break-in appears to have been the work of northern police or paramilitaries loyal to President Berisha. No attempt was made to stop the raiders.

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French plan intervention force to prevent capture of Kisangani by rebels

REINFORCED by Moroccan and Serb mercenaries, government forces yesterday prepared to defend Kisangani against rebel insurgent attacks while French diplomats began to lay the ground for military intervention by French troops to prevent the city's fall.

According to senior European diplomats in Kinshasa, French emissaries under orders from the Elysée Palace have hinted that "it might be necessary to secure Kisangani airport to allow aid deliveries to Rwandan Hutu refugees". The refugees are gathering in Ubundu, 50 miles south of Kisangani, on the River Congo. This week Xavier Emmanuelli, the French Minister of State with responsibility for Emergency Hu-



Paris claims humanitarian motives in Zaire but it continues to support President Mobutu, Sam Kiley and Ben Macintyre write

manitarian Action, who visited the tens of thousands of civilian refugees and the extremist Hutu militia mixed among them, insisted "security" for refugees was paramount. He did not trust Laurent Kabila, the rebel leader, to allow them safe passage back to Rwanda.

A Western intelligence source in Kinshasa, Zaire's capital, said: "There are clear signals that the French are considering sending in

their own troops [based in the nearby Central African Republic]. Their argument is that, if Kisangani's airport falls into rebel hands, it will not be possible to get aid to the refugees... A side effect would be to block the rebel advance."

Yves Doutriaux, the French Foreign Ministry spokesman, said yesterday: "If a ceasefire does not take hold soon, then we will again have to consider sending a [military]

force." France's latest attempt to elicit American backing for intervention, during talks in Brussels with George Moose, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Development, came to nothing on Tuesday. America "is not prepared right now to sign on to a multinational force," a State Department spokesman said.

According to French news reports, Paris is now considering a joint operation with French, Belgian, Dutch and Egyptian troops. President Chirac has accused the international community of "a conspiracy of silence" over the refugees' plight.

"The humanitarian situation in Zaire is tragic. No one can ignore it any more. No one can remain



indifferent," the President said earlier this week.

The French Government has continued to voice support for President Mobutu, Zaire's ailing dictator, while condemning Mr

Kabila as the tool of Rwanda and Uganda.

As fighting continued in Zaire, both sides said they had clashed between 20 and 50 miles from Kisangani. The Government said 35 rebels had been killed in an ambush, allegedly set by the mercenaries, on a road east of the city.

More worrying for people is that Kisangani has been ringed with mines — preventing the rebels getting in and disgruntled soldiers and civilians leaving. First victims of the mines were two peasants. One man was killed and another lost a leg.

So far rebels have taken almost a third of Zaire but Kisangani represents the most prized target. To try to put backbone into the Govern-

ment's defences, Zaire has hired up to 200 Serb mercenaries, augmented recently with Moroccans. Léon Kengo wa Dondo, the Zairean Prime Minister, said yesterday: "We will defend Kisangani because it is the central point in the war." But he admitted his army was unlikely to be up to the task and announced yesterday the formation of large brigades of "citizens' defence units".

In Kisangani, people said the army was blatantly anti-government and many officers and junior ranks were openly discussing defecting to the rebels. "The city is quiet, but many people are complaining that the rebels are taking too much time to get here," one Kisangani source added.

Six killed as Zulu marchers protest over massacre

FROM INIGO GILMORE IN JOHANNESBURG

UP TO six people were killed in townships around Johannesburg yesterday and shots were fired in the city centre as thousands of Zulus marched to commemorate the third anniversary of the Shell House massacre.

Police reported that, before the march began, two men had been shot dead at a hostel in Soweto where two people were also wounded in shootings and two buses were burnt. Other violent incidents, including the killing of a 15-year-old boy, were reported in other townships in the Vaal Triangle as thousands of hostel dwellers headed to the city centre by bus, train and car.

At a rally in the Library Gardens in central Johannesburg a man in the massed ranks of Zulu marchers, allegedly aligned to the Inkatha Freedom Party, began firing into the air. As shots rang out, demonstrators among the estimate 18,000 crowd fled along nearby streets as policemen took up positions behind parked cars.

As screaming men and women scattered in every direction, shopkeepers pulled down shutters and office workers, observing the scene from windows above, ducked behind desks. After the brief burst of gunfire ended, police moved in, arrested two men



Mandela: accused of cover-up over deaths

The marchers were commemorating 1994's Shell House killings when African National Congress gunmen shot dead eight Inkatha supporters — marching in support of the Zulu king — outside the ANC's Johannesburg headquarters, while more than 50 were killed in and around the city.

To date no one has been prosecuted in connection with the massacre which has become a festering sore in relations between Inkatha and the ANC. President Mandela admitted he gave the order to shoot and he has been accused of a cover-up.

With police helicopters clattering overhead, the demonstrators were flanked by hundreds of heavily armed police as they marched through the city. At the front of the crowd two men carried a banner calling for Mr Mandela to be brought before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission which is investigating apartheid-era crimes. Alongside them an *induna* in animal skins beat his shield with a wooden club while leading the boisterous crowd in singing battle songs.

Arriving at the Library Gardens, the crowd grew more belligerent as their leaders, including Themba Khoza and Humphrey Ndlovu, firebrand



Thousands of Zulus, many carrying traditional weapons, gather in Johannesburg yesterday to mark the Shell House massacre three years ago

regional Inkatha MPs, led them chanting anti-ANC slogans. Loud cheers went up when Prince Vanana Zulu called for Mr Mandela to be prosecuted. As they later dispersed shots were again heard and police said some demonstrators attempted to loot shops.

The former ruling National Party also used the anniversary to attack the ANC over the slow pace of investigations. A party spokesman said: "It is totally unacceptable that there is no certainty as to what happened during the Shell House massacre and who was responsible." The Gauteng At-

torney-General's office said yesterday that an inquest into the deaths of 19 people killed in the massacre had been set down for April 7.

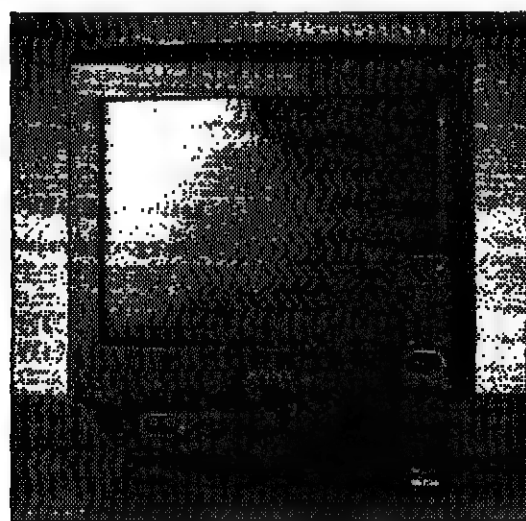
News of the latest killings weakened the rand and local bonds, but markets calmed later as dealers digested the first budget by Trevor Ma-

nuel, the Finance Minister. In it he boosted crime-fighting with an increase of 20 per cent spending on police while slashing defence and health budgets.

Mr Manuel also announced the easing of the country's strict exchange control regulations. From July 1 residents

will be able to invest a limited amount directly abroad or hold foreign currency deposits with South African banks. Companies will also be given increased freedom to invest overseas and will be able to raise foreign funding on the strength of their South African balance sheets.

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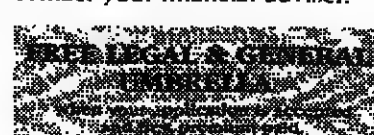
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Netanyahu: furious

Arafat summit angers Israel

BY CHRISTOPHER WALKER
IN JERUSALEM

THE Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, yesterday went on the offensive against world criticism of his settlement policies and described a Palestinian conference in Gaza on Saturday to be attended by American, European and Arab diplomats as a breach of the 1993 peace process.

The decision of America to attend the meeting called by Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian President, "to protect the peace process and to face the breach of the agreement by the Israelis" was seen as a signal of the Clinton Administration's displeasure with recent Israeli moves over the occupied West Bank and east Jerusalem. Mr Netanyahu's outspoken attack on the Palestinians for that and other breaches of the peace deal came as the crisis between Israel and the Arab world was worsening. Shimon Peres, the opposition Labour leader, accused the right-wing Prime Minister of uniting "the entire world" against Israel.

Last night a new threat of violence came with a pledge by Avigdor Kahalani, Israel's Interior Security Minister, to close four Palestinian offices in Jerusalem. He said Israel had obtained "hard evidence" that the offices were operating in breach of the peace deal.

Israel also released the text of a letter Mr Netanyahu sent to King Hussein in response to a critical missive from the Jordanian leader.

"Israel and Jordan faced worse crises in the past than the problem we are facing today," the Prime Minister concluded. "It is up to us to realise our historical mutual interests."

Hussein letter, page 18
Photograph, page 22

US Army in race row as women deny rape claims

FROM TOM RHODES IN WASHINGTON

THE US Army faced accusations of racism yesterday after five female soldiers claimed they were bullied into making unfounded rape charges against their black drill instructors.

The five white recruits from Aberdeen Proving Grounds, the training base at the centre of a prolonged sex scandal which has plagued the US Army, said investigators coerced them into making false accusations against their black superiors. The army has denied the charge.

Since last November at least 50 women have made official complaints of sexual abuse at the training camp, including 27 claims of rape. One officer and about 20 others, mostly drill sergeants, have been implicated in an inquiry which has since spread to other bases around America.

The women — four privates and one who has been discharged — said they were compelled to make the statements after promises of immunity from prosecution and under the threat of retaliation from the investigators if they did not. They said that any past sexual contact with their instructors was consensual.

"I agreed to tell them what

they wanted to hear in order for them to leave me alone," said Private Brandi Knewson, from Dallas. "I wanted to leave the post and get on with my life. They promised me I could do that if I co-operated with them."

Kathryn Leming, who has since left the army, said she had never admitted being raped, but had been told that consensual sex under military law was deemed to be rape. "They pushed me and pushed me until basically they tried to make me say rape. But I wouldn't do it. It was not the truth," she said.

Sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP), the five women have recounted what the organisation claims were racially motivated attempts to implicate black non-commissioned officers.

The NAACP also believes that class and rank may have played a part in what it has deemed a white conspiracy. Kweisi Mfume, the organisation's president, said the violations of civil liberties called into question the entire investigation.

"These statements were not even written by them," he said



Kelly Wagner, left, Darla Hornberger and Kathryn Leming, second right, yesterday. They say white investigators forced them to lie about black superiors

yesterday. "They were told they would be shipped to Korea, that they would not see their children if they did not sign these statements."

It is the strong accusations of racism combined with the allegations of sexual abuse, however, that seem certain to resonate most strongly around the country and undermine military assurances that the inquiry is being conducted

fairly. America is still wrestling with its treatment of black recruits in Vietnam and other conflicts.

The issue has been made more sensitive for a variety of reasons. The Pentagon is not merely the country's largest employer, but also the department which, more than any other, has used affirmative action to encourage blacks to join the armed forces.

Recent charges of sexual misconduct against Gene McKinney, the black Sergeant Major of the Army, have also resulted from the accusations of a white woman.

Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel Riosco, Chief of Staff at the Aberdeen training centre in Maryland, denied the five women had been badgered or bullied into submitting testimony. He said no rape

charges had resulted from interviews with them. "Race has never been an issue in this investigation at all," he said. "It is an investigation about sin, not skin."

The group of women also included Privates Toni Moreland, Kelly Wagner and Darla Hornberger, all of whom said they had been subjected to verbal abuse by investigators. Private Hornberger, 30, from

Oklahoma, said she could have kept silent to protect her family and children. "I could have kept my mouth shut and this would all go over, but something really wrong has happened," she said.

The Pentagon, meanwhile, announced that an eighth soldier at the training camp, Herman Gunter, a black staff sergeant, had been charged with sexual misconduct.

Senate to examine both parties' funds

FROM BRONWEN MADDOX IN WASHINGTON

IN AN abrupt reversal, Senate Republicans have given a committee wide-ranging powers to investigate campaign fundraising abuses in both political parties as well as in the White House.

In a victory for Senate Democrats and for the committee chairman, Republican Fred Thompson, the inquiry will have a much broader scope than specific claims of illegality in President Clinton's re-election campaign.

Democratic senators, who appeared stunned by their success, said the committee opened the way to a reform of "soft money" donations. "It's the best sign yet that we may pass some campaign finance reform," said Joseph Lieberman, Democratic Senator for Connecticut.

Most Republicans, including Trent Lott, the majority leader, wanted the Governmental Affairs committee to restrict its inquiry to Mr

Clinton's campaign, after a flurry of allegations about illegal donations. The reversal came on Tuesday after a tense lunchtime meeting when Mr Thompson and seven other Republicans said they wanted the inquiry to cover improper or unsavoury activities, too.

They argued that an inquiry confined to illegal behaviour would be crippled by legal challenges from potential witnesses. Controversial coffee meetings at the White House and "sleepovers" in the Lincoln Bedroom would not be in its scope. Senators also noted that in the Watergate investigation the Senate looked at improper and illegal actions.

Facing defeat, Mr Lott threw his weight behind the Democrats' proposal, which was passed by 99 votes out of 100 with one abstention. The Senate then granted the investigation, which must be completed by the year's end, \$4.35 million (£2.7 million).

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Ratings slump as Kohl shuts door on pit militants

FROM ROGER BOYES IN BONN

WINDOWS stayed firmly shut in the offices of Helmut Kohl yesterday, and the air-conditioning was switched on to block out the hoarse chanting of thousands of coalminers paying for the heads of government ministers.

The latest opinion poll results on the German Chancellor's desk hardly helped to lift the sense of siege: the ruling Christian Democrats have slumped from almost 42 per cent in the general election to just over 34 per cent.

There are those already predicting the downfall of the government coalition, torn between the nervous conscience-stricken Christian Democrats of the Chancellor and the tax-and-subsidy cutters of the Free Democrats. Herr Kohl has survived worse crises of national confidence; he sweats them out.

However, there is no mistaking the anxiety in and around the Government. Others have barracked Bonn before. None, however, made a direct impact on policy and the political class has been able to claim, convincingly, that Bonn is not Weimar, that parliamentary power does not bend to crowd politics. Herr Kohl was probably trying to make the same point when he called off talks on Tuesday with

Paris: Senior finance officials from France and Germany, fresh from a meeting in Lyons, underlined their determination to launch the single European currency on time in January 1999, despite mounting speculation that rising unemployment could mean that the criteria laid down by the Maastricht treaty (Ben Macintyre writes).

miners' representatives because of the noisy protests. Yet the effect was the reverse: it showed that the German leader was seriously unsettled about the bitter miners in the street below.

The fear is that one group of workers — at the moment it seems likely to be the miners — will become the spearhead for disgruntled Germans who feel betrayed by the unravelling of the welfare state, the shedding of jobs and the many broken promises.

Since January Herr Kohl's party has lost about four percentage points in national popularity — and most of the slippage is probably because of deferring manual workers and

their families who have for 14 years been one of the quiet mainstays of the Chancellor's power. Some seem now to support the Social Democrats who, with 36.3 per cent (36.4 at the 1994 general election), are now two clear percentage points ahead of the Christian Democrats.

Other figures in today's Allensbach Opinion Survey (1994 results in brackets) show the Christian Democrats have 34.3 per cent (41.5 per cent), the Greens 12.2 (7.3) and the Free Democrats 7.6 (6.9).

The miners seemed to suspend their protest on Tuesday night after an appeal by Hans Berger, their conciliatory union chief. Even as he spoke, however, the protesting Ruhr workers were being replaced by fresh pit workers from the Saar. Herr Berger, pale, bespectacled and quite unlike his brawny members — made a similar appeal for dispersal yesterday and was shouted down. "We're staying here!" they chanted. "We're not going to leave like whipped dogs," said Rainer Kessler from a Saar pit, as he warmed his hands over a brazier. Oskar Lafontaine, the Social Democrat Party chairman, was quick to scent the resistance and avoided any call for moderation. Indeed Herr



Oskar Lafontaine, the Social Democrat Party chairman, is hugged by a jubilant miner in Bonn yesterday

Lafontaine, cheered by his fellow Saarlanders, seemed to whip them up, saying: "They proposed tax reforms that will put £10,000 a year more in their own pockets while they toss away your jobs — how decadent this republic has become." Some miners nonetheless withdrew yesterday from Bonn to Cologne, vowing

to return en masse today if another promised round of talks with Herr Kohl collapses.

Union leaders are floundering and the social consensus is beginning to buckle. Klaus Zwickel, head of the metal workers union, warned the Government that unless there was a quick deal on coal

subsidies a "brush fire would sweep through the economy".

About 7,000 building workers drove home the point in Berlin with a third day of protests that have caused traffic to pile up in the city. The Construction Employers' Federation reckons on a loss of another 80,000 jobs over the year.

Yesterday, one Ruhr newspaper compared Herr Kohl with his arch-enemy Margaret Thatcher. "Everyone knows that structural change is necessary. The point is, however, that six mines should not be closed in rapid succession. Thatcherism has broken out in Bonn and this is a cause for fear."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Radiation apology in Japan

Tokyo: Ryutaro Hashimoto, the Japanese Prime Minister, yesterday apologised for the "inadequate" handling of an accident in a nuclear reprocessing plant that left 35 workers exposed to radiation. (Robert Whymant writes).

Government leaders expressed shock that the operators of the nuclear reprocessing complex at Tokaimura, 100 miles northeast of Tokyo, failed to notify them at once about a fire and subsequent explosion. The fire, followed ten hours later by the blast, forced the state-run Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation to shut down the Tokaimura complex.

Multiple rapist gets 15 years

Moscow: A Moscow court has jailed Oleg Kosarev, 31, for 15 years after finding him guilty of committing 85 rapes and robberies between 1992 and 1995, although police believe he may have committed as many as 124 rapes. Kosarev attacked women in the lifts of residential buildings in Moscow where he raped and robbed them. (AP)

Porn detentions

Paris: Police in 58 areas of France detained 111 people, including five schoolteachers, and seized more than 4,000 videos in an investigation into child pornography, investigators said. (Reuters)

Chand sworn in

Katmandu: Lokendra Bahadur Chand was sworn in as Nepal's Prime Minister by King Birendra. Bam Dev Gautam, a Communist, will be his deputy — one of seven appointments. (Reuters)

Whale shot dead

Key West, Florida: A four-tonne Minke whale that beached on Big Pine Key was found to have five bullets in it. Florida believed boaters in the Florida Keys opened fired on the creature. (Reuters)

Soyinka charged

Lagos: Wole Soyinka, the exiled Nobel laureate, and 11 other dissidents have been charged with treason by Nigeria's military Government over a spate of recent bomb blasts. (Reuters)

Frigid penguins

Bergen: Penguin-keepers at the Bergen aquarium in Norway, perplexed that no penguins have been born in 16 years, will undergo "penguin sex counselling" courses at Edinburgh zoo. (AFP)

Long white cloud hangs over New Zealand's name

FROM PATRICK SMELLIE IN WELLINGTON

MAORIS are challenging New Zealand's European name — in place for 355 years — pressing instead for their own disputed version.

One group of tribes wants the official adoption of Aotearoa, meaning Land of Long White Cloud, which now doubles as New Zealand's second name. Some local groups already refer to Aotearoa/New Zealand, al-

though Maori historians disagree whether precolonial tribes had a common name for the country.

While a total switch to Aotearoa would almost certainly be politically unpalatable, the dual name would mirror the twin naming of landmarks, part of settlements between the Government and Maori tribes seeking redress for colonial

injustices. The country's highest mountain, named after the English explorer James Cook who claimed the country for Britain in 1769, is to take the alternative Maori Aoraki, meaning cloud piercer, in a settlement with the main south island tribe, Ngai Tahu.

The north island's Mount Egmont became Mount Taranaki in the mid-1980s and is widely known by both names. Recently islands in Wellington's harbour called after colonial governors took Maori names, too.

However, Maoris comprise 13 per cent of the population and the political climate may not allow further erosion of European icons. Public outrage met a court ruling upholding the Maoris' right to catch trout without a licence. Equally unpopular are suggestions that they should not have to pay for car parking or dog licences.

Leading article, page 19

Succession worry for Mother Teresa

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

MOTHER TERESA, 86, anxious to give up leadership of her Missionaries of Charity order, has reportedly written to the Pope for guidance after 100 nuns from around the world failed to agree on her successor during lengthy deliberations in Calcutta.

The stalemate has raised the possibility that Mother Teresa, frail and in a wheelchair, might remain nominally in charge while a panel of senior nuns take over administrative duties as a stopgap arrangement. Nuns from 44 Missionaries of Charity centres remain cloistered in Calcutta as they attempt to reach a consensus on a new leader.

Mother Teresa's personal choice is Sister Michael Josef, one of her principal aides in Calcutta. Another senior nun, Sister Frederick, 81, also has her blessing but she has said she feels too old for the job.

The international standing of Mother Teresa, who founded the order 47 years ago, is a key reason why the Mission-



Mother Teresa: seeks guidance on successor

aries of Charity attracts millions of pounds in donations. There are concerns that, without her at the helm, contributions might fall.

Calcutta journalists reported that Mother Teresa had asked the Pope for "directions" as to whether she should continue as titular leader of the order or wait until a successor is agreed.

Diary of OJ's wife set to make \$1m

FROM GILES WHITTILL IN LOS ANGELES

THE horrifying diary kept by Nicole Brown Simpson before her murder is to become the basis of yet another book on the O.J. Simpson saga, thanks to a deal struck by her sister, reportedly for \$1 million (£620,000).

For at least the last five years of her life, she kept a record of Mr Simpson's alleged abuse, accusing him of beating her while they had sex, attacking her car with a baseball bat and flying into a rage when accused of infidelity.

The diary helped a jury to find Mr Simpson liable last month for the murder of his wife and her friend, Ronald Goldman, after extracts were read in his civil trial, and is the main factor behind a \$1 million advance being paid to Nicole's sister, Denise, according to the New York Post.

"I found an earring in my apartment bed," wrote Nicole in one entry. "I accused O.J. of sleeping with someone named Teri. He threw a fit, chased

me, grabbed me, threw me into walls. Threw all of my clothes out of the window into the street three floors down."

In another entry she accused him of beating her "for hours". In yet another, addressed to the former American football star, she threatened to sleep with other men. "Including some that you know, just to let you know how it feels."

Denise Brown, a former model, is said to have turned down earlier book offers for fear of jeopardising her parents' battle for custody of his children — a battle which, subject to appeals, he has now won. Nearly 20 books on the Simpson case have already been published.

On Monday, a judge endorsed the civil jury's \$33.5 million award against Mr Simpson and cleared the way for the victims' families to begin seeking his assets. Delaying tactics are expected to put off any seizures for months or years.

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Dr Thomas Stuttford on the things we are too shy to tell our doctor or chemist; a patch to deliver hormone replacement; exotic diseases with similar names but very different symptoms; helping to catch cancer in time; why diabetics must care for their feet

Nothing for the weekend, thank you...

Until recently there was only one remaining reminder of the historic association between barbers and medicine. As the barber brushed his client's coat, he muttered: "Anything for the weekend, sir?" The barber wasn't trying to sell the latest hair restorer. But a packet of condoms. Hairdressers had found that many people were too shy to ask for them at the chemist.

An extensive survey has recently been commissioned to see if the public is now more brass-necked when shopping. Most people, it seems, are now prepared to buy condoms — although a majority find that they are the most embarrassing purchases they ever make. Jokes about courage failing at the last moment, resulting in an ever-growing pile of unwanted toothbrushes in the bathroom, are based on fact. In Manchester, 15 per cent of people failed to make a trivial purchase from the chemist because they were too shy to say what they wanted.

The second most embarrassing item to buy was any preparation designed to treat bowel disorders. More than 40 per cent of shoppers would rather ask for condoms than admit to needing something for a nasty stomach upset, or for irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).

Resolution was particularly apt to falter if people felt that by asking for Colpermin — or any other treatment for IBS — they would be admitting to suffering from wind, a painfully distended abdomen, intermittent diarrhoea and constipation, and a liability to make sudden rushes to the lavatory. So great is the embarrassment engendered by having a bowel disorder that Dr David Silk, a consultant who specialises in IBS, said that although one in five adults had symptoms, only 25 per cent of these people were brave enough to discuss it with their family doctor.

In Newcastle, 21 per cent of patients would rather suffer bowel symptoms than visit the chemist for the necessary pills.

Refusal to discuss intimate symptoms is costing lives

Pharmacists seem to be even more disturbing to talk to than doctors. In London, Bristol and Manchester a majority of both men and women said that they would rather talk to a total stranger than a pharmacist about health. And throughout the country men were happier discussing their bowels with a stranger than with a chemist.

This reluctance to discuss bowel symptoms costs lives. IBS is debilitating and inconvenient. But it can be confused with the first signs of a malignancy. Likewise bleeding from piles may obscure a cancer higher in the gut. Bowel symptoms should be diagnosed by the doctor, not by the patient.

The survey demonstrates how very varied the British personality is and how localities alter a patient's approach to health. In Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds, customers are more likely to talk over their problems with pharmacists if they are wearing white coats. Bristol people are more easily embarrassed than those from anywhere else if the chemist assistant, or the pharmacist is of the opposite sex. In general, however, most people do not find it very difficult to talk to someone of the other sex about intimate problems.

The survey did not ask: "Would you rather talk to someone of the opposite sex about your health?" In surveys with which I was involved when working in an inner city genito-urinary medicine a surprisingly high number would. But the patient would reveal this preference only if the questioning was anonymous. Quite different results were recorded if the patient was asked the same question with the questionnaire present.

Mancunians are the most likely to be shy in chemists, and Glaswegians the least. Tynesiders are most likely to feel comfortable only when discussing their health man-to-man, or woman-to-woman. Indeed, they admit to feeling badly put out if there is no one of their own sex with whom they can discuss anything between the navel and the knee.

Leading-edge screening

Although a charity, there is nothing Dickensian about the centre's equipment. Dr Jan Dewinter, the medical director, has at his disposal a new mammography machine, the Mammonet 300, which is able to assess automatically the nature of a woman's breast tissue so as to compress them just enough to obtain a consistently high image on the X-ray film without causing unnecessary discomfort.

In those cases where ultrasound examination of the breast is also indicated the clinic has a colour doppler ultrasound system which gives an exceptionally sharp image.



Staying power: hormone replacement therapy has helped actress Kate O'Mara to stay youthful

Now, HRT without the tears

HORMONE replacement therapy (HRT) for women who have not had a hysterectomy usually consists of oestrogen and progesterone. This combination of hormones helps to support the cardiovascular system and improves bone strength, without endangering the uterus.

HRT doesn't necessarily produce women with the drive of Teresa Gorman but it is well designed to preserve the youth of someone such as the actress Kate O'Mara.

With standard HRT regimes, women are required to take different tablets at different times of the menstrual cycle, or to stick on patches to deliver oestrogen. But later in the cycle they should take progesterone in tablet form.

Unfortunately, many women fail to persevere with HRT because of side-effects. The worst of these, irritability and irrationality, can dwarf the symptoms of the premenstrual syndrome. The side-effects are related to the progesterone phase in HRT.

Now a new product, Nouvelle TS, has been introduced in which the progesterone and oestrogen can be delivered through the skin via a combined matrix patch.

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This is the first time that progesterone has been delivered in a simple patch. Nouvelle, it is claimed, causes much less skin irritation than earlier patches.

When hormones are delivered through the skin, they enter the bloodstream before they have been metabolised in the liver, which is what happens when they are taken by mouth. As smaller doses of hormones are needed when using a patch, the side-effects are reduced.

Never confuse your Kuru with your Koro

Although it is said that medical students confuse Kuru and Koro, both conditions are so bizarre that they remember them throughout their lives.

Kuru has recently become important, as it is the form of spongiform encephalopathy — mad cow disease — which nearly wiped out previously cannibalistic tribes in parts of Papua New Guinea 40 or 50 years ago (cannibalism ended only in 1956).

With Kuru, as with BSE, the initial symptom is often a staggering gait, whereas in Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease the early symptoms are predominantly neuro-psychiatric, with depression and dementia prominent among them. Kuru was much more common in women and children, who

were fed offal, than in male warriors, who ate their rivals' muscles — the lean meat. If 40 years ago the lessons of Kuru had been accepted by animal feed manufacturers and the scientists who advised them, the beef industry would not be in the trouble it is.

Koro is a psychiatric condition. It is the syndrome triggered by acute anxiety experienced by patients when they feel, usually without justification, that their genitalia are shrinking away and in danger of disappearing. The delusion can affect both sexes but is much more common in men than in women, who may also believe that their nipples are vanishing.

Koro makes headlines whenever the anxiety spreads through a community. Only

one man has to claim that his manhood is shrivelling before his eyes, and all his friends feel duty-bound to have a hasty look to see how they are faring. These friends similarly become convinced that they are not the men they were, adding to the general feeling of alarm.

Scapegoats are often sought. Frequently the local medicine man is hunted down and sometimes lynched. At other times government officials are accused of poisoning the village or town.

In 1990 there was widespread panic and violence in Nigeria during an outbreak of Koro, and during the past 12 months there have been two other outbreaks in West Africa. Previously there were problems in the Far East, where the condition was first

described. A year or two ago, a man in Singapore became so convinced that he would die if his penis shrank into his abdomen that he decided to beat nature to it and committed suicide. In the Far East, patients take extreme measures to prevent disaster and are prepared to stick safety pins through their organs, to weigh them down with heavy weights, or to attach them to doorframes or furniture.

Before British people congratulate themselves that such things do not happen here, they should remember that every week, in any busy genito-urinary clinic, there will be one or two distraught patients pathologically anxious that their penises are not only too small but getting smaller. Genitalia, male and

female, shrink with age, a process that is accelerated by an excessive intake of alcohol. In other cases the old adage applies that if you don't use it, you lose it. Frequently the cause of men's anxiety is found to be that as they have grown older, although their genitalia have remained the same size, they have gradually become enveloped in a "middle-aged spread".

The treatment, whether in Africa, Malaysia or Whitechapel, is based on reassurance. If the anxiety is obsessional and is upsetting someone's life, a drug called Seraxat will not only reduce anxiety and depression but, for complex pharmacological reasons, may even in some cases correct the perceived problem.

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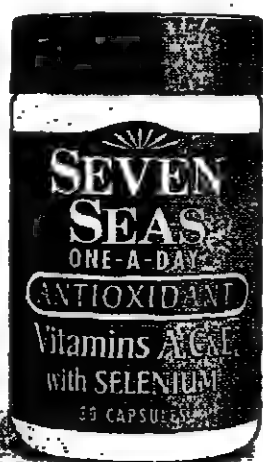
PEOPLE with diabetes are apt to suffer disease in both the nerves and blood vessels leading to their lower limbs.

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small and did not pinch even in winter when their socks were likely to be thicker.

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'On the count of three, fill the bag'

Georgina Wainwright, 33, was poised to make criminal history. But having committed the crimes, she couldn't face the time and so, on the eve of the trial at which she expected to be sentenced to 15 years, she snood her regulation prison-issue iron bedstead on its end and hanged herself, ending a sad but sensational life as the most prolific female bank robber Britain has seen.

"The beauty that was a beast," ran the front-page banner headline in the evening paper in her home town of Newcastle when she died. "Whenever she walked into a room every head would turn," says her sister, Charmaine Kostromin, 29. "She was very chic. The way she walked, the way she dressed, she always looked immaculate. She was beautiful."

In north London, where she committed most of her 12 bank hold-ups, she was dubbed the "glamorous gunslinger" by one local newspaper. When she attempted to rob the Nationwide Building Society in Crouch End Broadway last April, she was described as "dressed up for a night at the opera".

The report told how "an elegant woman, aged around 30, wearing a long, black velvet coat, black hat, gloves, silver-framed glasses and carrying a small handbag" had demanded cash from a 25-year-old female bank teller. Because of her good looks, reporters repeatedly referred to her as a former model, though she only ever had one assignment — a profile in *Cosmopolitan* about women in prisons.

"If she had got on the right side of the law she would have made something of her life," says Charmaine. Unfortunately, Georgina was born on the wrong side of the law. Her beauty only concealed the tragedy that was her early life.

She grew up in a South Shields slum, the unwanted stepdaughter of a petty criminal who was a grotesque bully. "A most unfortunate and disturbed background" is how her prison psychiatrist describes it.

Sitting in the waiting room at St Pancras Coroners' Court, where Georgina's inquest was held last week, Charmaine takes another drag on her roll-up and shudders at the thought of her father.

He wreaked terror on his five children and launched Georgina, then known as Dawn (she later changed her name so as to be known as anything but Kostromin, says Charmaine), on her journey towards self-destruction. He rejected her at the age of 12, revealing that he did not consider her his daughter. "One day when she called him daddy, he turned around and said 'You're not my daughter,'" says Charmaine.

Georgina was soon placed in care. Her life as the ultimate outsider — a junkie, a lesbian, a single mother, a convict and, most significantly, an armed robber — had been set in motion.

Her contact with her mother ended many years ago when she called the police and tried to have Georgina arrested for being a "shame" on the family. Neither parent bothered to attend her inquest. Her father disappeared from her life 20 years ago, only to reappear on the news of her hanging when he sold her story to the local newspaper. According to Charmaine: "He was after his 15 seconds of fame because he was a lonely, sad old man."

Forsaken by her parents and her siblings — except Charmaine, who maintained a close and loving relation-

As 'Dyke Turpin', Britain's most notorious female armed robber, Georgina Wainwright held up banks with her son's toy pistol. The drama had a tragic ending, reports Julian Kossoff

ship with her older sister until she died — and desperately in need of help, she arrived in London in the early 1980s. She made the fatal mistake of trying to escape her growing mental desperation with heroin.

According to a prison psychiatrist, she also had immense problems coping with the death of an imaginary identical twin sister, which had led to "an enduring legacy of self-blame, chronic self-destructiveness and unresolved feelings of guilt."

"Georgina invented the twin sister," says Charmaine. "She really believed she had a sister. But ten years ago she killed her off. She was her good side." With her "good side" dead, Georgina turned to crime with a vengeance. From the age of 17, she had committed a series of petty crimes, including theft and handling stolen goods, to feed her heroin habit. But by 1989 she was "banging" £350 worth of heroin a week and stepped up her criminal activity to an unprecedented level.

For women to commit armed robberies is rare but in 1990 Georgina was hit the headlines for the first time when she was sentenced at the Old Bailey to eight years for a series of hold-ups on building societies in north London.

"She kept me from doing bad things, but she couldn't stop herself," says Charmaine. Before Georgina began her career as an armed robber, she and Charmaine shared flats in Crouch End and Finsbury Park. They were the last happy times for Georgina, says Charmaine, who smiles as she recalls their nights out on the town, when the two good-looking sisters made heads turn in clubs and pubs on the north London gay scene.

Georgina was a lesbian but she occasionally had relationships with men. In 1983, one man was to father a son with Georgina. "He is all she ever had," says Charmaine. But she was soon to lose him as well, and in the spectacular fashion that was her trademark in life.

It was her son's toy pistol that she used to petty cashiers into handing over £2,000 in cash in the first series of robberies. Sentencing her at the time, the Recorder, John Huggill, QC, said she had shown no contrition or remorse. Disguised with dark glasses and a snood to hide her long, brown hair, she would wait until the building society was empty before approaching the teller with her fake gun in a plastic bag. She was hyped as a latter-day "Dyke Turpin", who was reported to have demanded: "Your money, or your life."

There was no risk to the cashiers, "but that does not hide the obvious terror of the young girls who gave evidence before this court," the judge said. Eyewitnesses said she smiled when the judge sentenced her to eight years. Psychiatric records describe her as having a borderline personality disorder, showing no remorse for her crimes and being at war with society.

While on remand, Georgina and her lover, Avri Williams, who had a string of convictions for theft, violence and drugs, hatched an elaborate hoax kidnapping of her son to get her out of prison on bail.

A new batch of headlines followed.

When the plot was revealed, and it also emerged that the son had been returned by Haringey council to the custody of Williams, who was black, the tabloids had a "loony lefty" field day. The story plunged the council into a row over whether its childcare policy was dictated by an ideological commitment to lesbian and race issues. Eventually, the boy was sent to foster parents permanently. Georgina served six years and Williams was blasted in the chest with a shotgun by a rival for Georgina's affections.

Over Christmas 1995, while Holloway prison was at the centre of a scandal over vermin, Georgina was released. After serving six years, and having spent part of her time with the most notorious woman criminal of her generation, Rosemary West, she was back on the streets of north London, where she had once lived, scored "smack" and held up banks. Within months, she was set to repeat the pattern.

However, in the brief interlude before her rearrest for two armed robberies, her life took an unusual turn. She became involved in a serious relationship with a man. "He was kind and gentle," says Charmaine. But by the spring, heroin was back in control of Georgina.

On April 19 last year, Georgina wrote herself into the record books when she held up three building societies before the close of business. First, she walked into the Nationwide in Crouch End, pulled a gun from her handbag and demanded cash from a 26-year-old assistant. But she ran away empty-handed when the security shutters were activated.

She then caught a bus to Kenilworth Town, where she walked into the Nationwide, relieving a petrified cashier of the contents of her till. But rather than rush round to her smack dealer, Georgina headed for the West End and another hold-up.

Pauline Henry, the singer, was standing in the queue at the Tottenham Court Road branch of the Halifax behind Georgina. According to Henry, when Georgina reached the till she pulled out a silver gun and said: "Fill the bag on the count of three." The petrified teller on the other side of the glass handed over a wad of cash. Waving the gun, Georgina demanded: "And the rest."

Henry says: "Her tone was commanding, authoritative, but she was trembling like a leaf." Indeed, as she fled the building into Tottenham Court Road, she left a trail of stolen notes in her wake. She evaded the police for a month, before resurfacing on May 14 at the Midland Bank in Stoke Newington, where she made off with £1,936.

Shortly afterwards, she was arrested, pleaded guilty at Snaresbrook Crown Court and was sent back to Holloway on remand to await sentencing. "She knew she was in for a long custodial sentence," says Detective Chief Inspector Moore of Holloway police.

But already her fertile imagination was working overtime on an escape plan. "She was a very clever, intelligent woman," says Selma Murphy, an old friend and fellow inmate. "She could dodge any situation." Georgina had decided to "try and nut herself off", as

Murphy put it. Her plan was to fake mental illness by not eating, to get herself sent to a civilian hospital from where she could escape. She refused to go to the dining hall, though her cellmates sneaked her in food, but the prison authorities were unimpressed by her starvation ruse.

On Thursday, August 29, Georgina met her solicitor, Siohban Cullen, to discuss her sentencing the following Monday. She found her client "obdurate and uncooperative".

Cullen told her it was unlikely that she would be detained under the Mental Health Act. "I'm not going to court on Monday," she said to Cullen. Georgina told her not to waste her journey by going to court either. "She said she'd be in an outside hospital by then," says Cullen.

As she drove away, Cullen felt uneasy. She told her secretary to fax Holloway warning the prison medics to watch Georgina over the weekend. However, there was a delay and the fax was not sent until 3.20pm on Friday.

Holloway's administrative staff obviously knock off early at the end of the week because there was no one there to receive the urgent fax. The fax finally arrived in the relevant pigeonhole on Monday morning, by which time Georgina was dead.

Sunday night in cell C4 and cellmates Georgina, Bernadette Whelan, Helen Buckley, Samantha Creed and Hilary Cox were chatting and joking as they prepared for bed.

When the nurse came to the door hatch to distribute the vital Valium and sleeping pills which complement the illicit drugs that swirl around all of Britain's prisons, Georgina joined the queue. She was "clucking" (experiencing withdrawal from heroin). But because of her ersatz hunger strike, she was refused her medication. "Please nurse," joked Georgina. "My Dad's dead, my Mum's dead, my cat's dead and my goldfish is dead."

Samantha, her girlfriend at the time, said they discussed suicide but it was a common subject among inmates and they thought nothing of it.

"She lay next to me for a bit and then she kissed me on the cheek and went to her bed. I assumed she was getting changed and I fell asleep," says Samantha. Unusually, however, Georgina had not asked her to share her pills that evening.

Georgina asked the others for the "swing" — a bag tied to a makeshift rope that was lowered out of the window to pass messages to inmates in the cell below — and started to write on the back of an envelope. Drugged, all the other women fell asleep quickly.

Helen Buckley woke in the early hours when "a cold feeling came over me". Georgina, wearing a pink sweatshirt, grey jeans and trainers, was hanging by her neck from the up-ended bedstead. She had used the rope from the illicit swing and strips of material from a skirt.

The jury at St Pancras Coroners' Court recorded that she had died as a result of misadventure. In his summation, the Coroner, Dr Stephen Chan said: "This hanging could have been a bid to get back into hospital that tragically backfired."

Attempts by Georgina's legal representation to prove that neglect by the prison authorities might have played a part in her death were rejected by Dr Chan. However, after the suicide the prison moved the fax machine, where Cullen's urgent appeal for Georgina to be monitored lay unread over the faithful weekend, "to prevent another similar event".

In an unusual move, her suicide note — written on the envelope of a letter sent by Haringey Social Services about her son and the effect that the impending prison sentence would have on his education — was read to the court by Dr Chan: "For my dear son... you're better off without me. I can't put you through any more. If there was any other way I'd do it. Please forgive me and stay with your foster mother. Love Mom."

● This article originally appeared in Time Out



The wrong side of the law: a smiling and well-dressed Georgina on her way to prison

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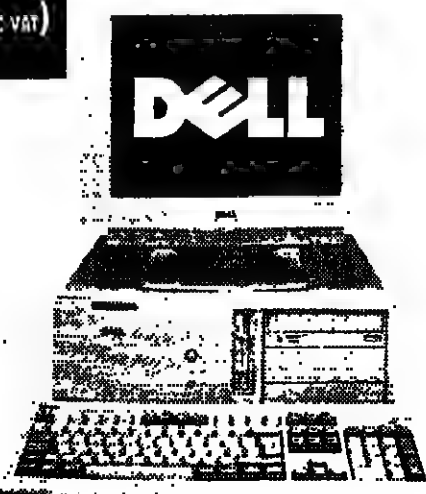
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Labour's liaison with Leviathan

William Waldegrave says Blair's fiscal probity is election-deep

Conservatives distrust Leviathan. We believe that government that is too big threatens individual liberty and swamps independent institutions. Governments, however, have an inherent tendency to grow: they follow the laws which drive all organisations. In modern society, the natural process is to grow by pressure groups which take no responsibility for the outcome in terms of tax. So Conservatives have to lean against the wind to stop the State getting bigger, let alone to roll it back.

In this country, only the Conservative Party now has that kind of commitment (the last Liberal who had it was Jo Grimond). Our belief in keeping taxes low stems directly from our belief in liberty, and a limited, but effective State. We also believe that big government damages the efficiency of the economy. For example, a recent IMF report found that countries with large state sectors tend to have high rates of unemployment. Another IMF study found that countries which control deficits by cutting spending (rather than putting up taxes) have the more success.

During the 1960s and 1970s, British Governments, like their European counterparts, took an ever rising share of the national income. In the 1980s and 1990s that trend has continued on the continent of Europe. But Conservative Britain broke free from the pack after 1979. Taking similar points in the economic cycle, public spending in Britain has been on a clearly declining path ever since.

Lower public spending means lower taxes. The Tory tax dividend is £2,300. That is how much extra every household in this country would now be paying if we had allowed public spending to go on rising so that it matched the average level in the European Union. This is a fair estimate (it may be rather optimistic) of the situation we would be in now if Labour had won the elections since 1979.

We plan to maintain the downward trend. Next year we will achieve our aim of reducing spending as a share of national income to below 40 per cent. We will then ensure that public expenditure, taking the trend through the economic cycle, continues to grow more slowly than the economy as a whole. That means that we will ensure that spending falls as a percentage of gross domestic product. This will maximise the chance of steady non-inflationary growth, and of the proper funding of public services which depends on that growth.

For the next three years we have set tough but realistic plans which will mean that the control total grows by just 0.5 per cent a year in real terms. That is just a little less than the average growth rate over the past four years. It is attainable with the same level of discipline. It means a steady and committed campaign to strip out waste, to bear down on the cost of the public sector, and to keep the State to its proper sphere.

Control of spending will en-

able us to bring public sector borrowing back towards balance over the medium term, and to make further tax cuts as the trend towards lower spending as a share of national income continues. Only if we do that will we retain one of the lowest debt burdens in the EU.

The Labour Party would like people to believe that it is now a convert to the case for small government. But Labour's instincts derive from the other tradition in politics — that of collectivism and of its consequence, bigger government. Its commitment to fiscal probity is new, and it is skin-deep. Controlling public expenditure has been difficult enough for a party that is genuinely committed to small government; it would be utterly impossible for one that has spent the years since 1979 stoking claims about the "underfunding" of every conceivable public service.

We have carefully costed all of Labour's firm spending commitments. If they were all implemented, public expenditure would rise by £30 billion a year by the end of a Parliament, or about 3½ per cent of GDP. Despite its loud claims to the contrary, Labour has

not abandoned these pledges. Instead its attempt to rebut our message about its £30 billion promises has consisted of a combination of insults and fantasy. For example, it claims that around £6 billion of its pledges would be paid for from "within existing resources" or by making "savings" elsewhere. But Labour leaders cannot identify the savings, or the existing resources that they would divert.

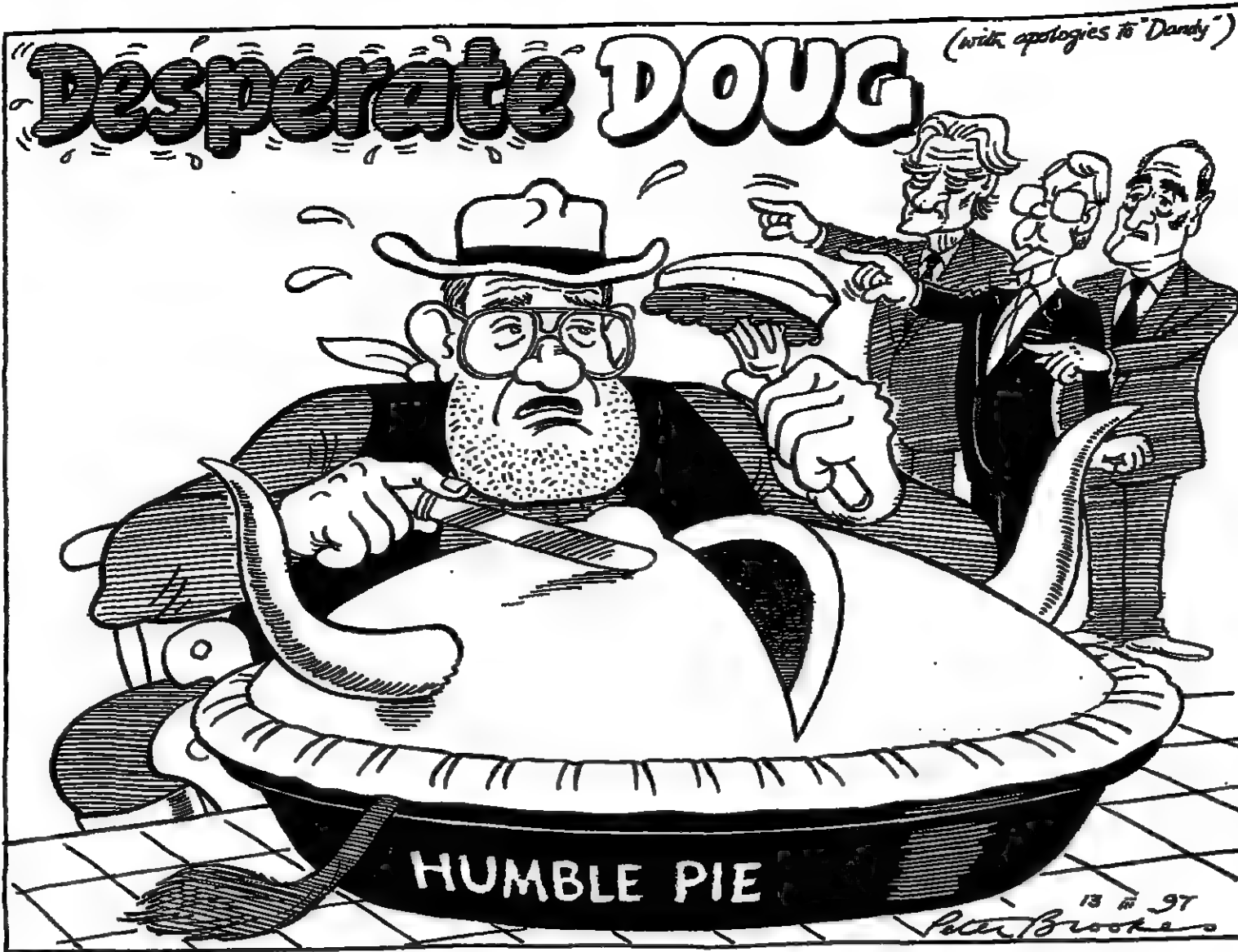
Another £9 billion is alleged to be "self-financing" — for example, the hugely expensive pledge to reduce social security benefit tapers. Labour hopes that marginal action on incentives will produce massive savings in benefits. It is unsafe to base policy on such optimism.

Then there is the windfall tax. This proposed one-off levy has the remarkable power of paying for things which will go on costing money every year. When I pointed this out to one Labour friend, he chuckled: "Didn't you know, windfalls come every year?" And that, I expect, is the truth: new taxes every year.

From now through to election day we will therefore go on demanding an answer to the question: where will the money come from? Either there would be a large bill, or Labour would betray the lobby groups it has sought to buy. In reality, I expect it would be both, as in the 1970s — both betrayal and a financial crisis.

Labour cannot match our pledge to keep down taxes and borrowing, because it is not committed to bringing down public spending as a share of national wealth. The choice before the electorate is simple: reversion to the old days, or progress to an increasingly secure future with policies for low spending, low taxes, low inflation and high growth.

The author is Chief Secretary to the Treasury.



Our meat is his poison

Douglas Hogg is decent and clever, but implausible in his impossible job

I like Douglas Hogg and I feel that it is time someone put in a good word for him, though I do not suppose the word I shall put in will be exactly the word he would most like. In the 1970s, when he was a young barrister, he was one of the liberal readers for *The Times*. He was a popular lawyer with the journalists because he took a robust view of what constituted defamation, and was not easily frightened into cutting their copy. He was popular with me because his intelligent and sometimes caustic conversation on life and politics enlivened the periods when I was waiting for copy or proofs in that pre-electronic age.

I had already known his father, Quintin Hogg, now Lord Hailsham, for 20 years, since the mid-1950s, and had applauded the speeches of his glory days, when he was one of the few successful post-war chairmen of the Conservative Party. In 1963, Quintin Hogg had come quite close to becoming prime minister.

There is a remarkable temperamental resemblance between father and son, though the difference is probably even more significant. Both men have the virtues of courage, intelligence and a sense of honour; both are gifted advocates. On the negative side, both have a notable irritability, both have a weak sense of the likely public response to their actions, both have an exaggerated preference for their own ideas. Hogg is an interesting person, but not always easy people to deal with; there is also a certain immaturity about their judgment. In the House of Lords, Lord Hailsham is much loved because he is still, in his 90th year, a great boisterous brilliant schoolboy.

The big difference is that the father, though much like the son, has the virtue turned up higher. His virtues are closer to the scale of genius; his misjudgments can be equally earth-shattering. All Hogg seems to be eccentric, not only in their hats. Even in Texas, there was a Houston multimillionaire, probably no relation, who called his two daughters Lma Hogg and Ura Hogg; they lived to a great age as influential members of the best Houston society. If Quintin had been equally heartless, he might have named his elder son Hailia Hogg, since in Douglas the Hogg genes have been modified by those of his sensible and admirable mother. He knows himself to be only half as eccentric as his father, but may well have only half his father's genius. It has not been easy for him.

Because his grandfather was Lord Chancellor between the wars, Douglas will eventually inherit a peerage, yet the Hogg is not an aristocratic family, but a professional one. They belong to the older English intellectual professional class. There are not as many of them as there are Butlers, Darwins or Coleridges, but they belong to the same culture and follow a similar range of professions. They do not make money; they make speeches. On the whole, their gifts do not run to administration. When Lord Hailsham was chairman of the Conservative Party, he had Oliver Poole, a successful businessman-politician, as his deputy. Hailsham inspired the troops; Oliver Poole ran the election machine.

For generations, the Ministry of Agriculture has been a nightmare department. It has always been the classic example of what is known as "agency capture", the situation that arises when a ministry which represents government in relation to an interest group comes to represent that group in relation to government. Margaret Thatcher believed the Foreign Office was a "captured" agency, advocating the interests of foreigners. Certainly the Ministry of Agriculture has long had a reputation in Whitehall for subservience to farmers. Most Ministers of Agriculture have some farming connection, though I think Douglas's are relatively slight. They become eager captives; they put on their Wellington boots and have themselves photographed at the local market talking to farmers about fast-track prices, and nowadays about set-aside.

This has all been made much worse by Europe. The common agricultural policy is an even worse example of "agency capture" than the ministry itself. The policy exists to ensure that the European customer pays more for the food produced by European farmers than it is worth. This policy is adjusted by the 15 agriculture ministers in private meetings; they are the tied agents of an international producer cartel. The Minister of Agriculture is also a regulator, among other things he has

to control the complex, quarrelsome and apparently incompetent bureaucracy of the Meat Hygiene Service. This system is subject to European regulations and covers more than 400 abattoirs, 76 of the largest of which process more than 50,000 carcasses a year each, an industrial scale of operation.

Anyone put in such a ministerial role could be expected to produce a catastrophe: even the young Winston Churchill would have created another Gallipoli. Agriculture, like the Department of Health, is a natural graveyard for political reputations.

The ideal minister would be tough, flexible, cynical, administratively effective and politically adroit. Perhaps Steve Norris would have been suitable. Douglas Hogg shares the disability

that undid Virginia Bonomi: another professional person — when she was responsible for the National Health Service. He tries to make rational sense of the information his officials give him. There is nothing rational about food policy. The minister is the madame of a brothel of special interests, with branches all over Europe.

Douglas Hogg has to supervise the 400 killing factories for animals; he is responsible if children eating the hamburgers which are the end-product catch diseases from the carcasses that are produced. When animals are herded together to be killed, they besmirch themselves: there is nothing Douglas Hogg can do to prevent that; he cannot put them all into nappies. An abattoir is a very horrible place, and 400 such abattoirs, controlled by bureaucrats, are an inferno. This is not Hogg territory; it is altogether remote from the world of briefs for counsel, writs, Bills, amendments on third reading and advocates' points to which he belongs. Indeed, the House of Commons itself does not belong to the same world as this inferno of blood, death, faeces and bureaucratic regulations.

Almost certainly, the whole policy is wrong; wrong in Europe, wrong in the regulations, wrong in the minis-

try, wrong in the structure of enforcement, wrong in the organisation of the animal-killing business. There is little reason to think that the Labour Party will be any better at these nasty bits of confused administration than the Conservatives have been. Perhaps John Prescott could handle it; he is streetwise and not easily shocked. Yet I suspect that abattoirs are as remote from Tony Blair's life as they are from Douglas Hogg's. Someone in government will need to get a grip on the problem, because the health issues, both of *E.coli* and BSE, are real and serious enough. It is not only animals who are killed by badly-run abattoirs.

The abattoir scandal has done great political damage to the Government, particularly as the general election is so close. It touches on so many things that worry people. It touches on personal responsibility. No politician has resigned over the mismanagement of "mad cow" disease, which started long before Douglas Hogg reached the ministry; Douglas has not resigned over the abattoirs. I am sure his reputation would be higher if he had.

There is also the public resentment at the growing impotence of government. Too many ministers seem to be merely frontmen for their departments, rather than being the masters. Douglas Hogg never saw a key report; he was never shown a key letter. Who is the boss in the ministry? Indeed, is there a boss, or is it all a chaos of interaction between British and European bureaucrats, and between farmers and people who run abattoirs?

My sympathy for Douglas is that he is the wrong man for what is in any case an impossible job. He understands the world of the English professions; that is an honourable and useful world; the other world of the common agricultural policy and the Meat Hygiene Service is something quite different; the culture gap is as complete as though he were made to answer from the Treasury bench for the affairs of Albania. There is a mismatch between his genuine abilities and the nature of the work he has to do. But there is also a warning in this for Tony Blair. The electorate is about to hand over this mess to new Labour. That will not make things any better; a tougher minister may perform with more skill, but there will be no answers. The new Labour Minister of Agriculture is likely to be as great a disaster as Douglas.

William Rees-Mogg

A letter from King Hussein to Binyamin Netanyahu, the Prime Minister of Israel

King Hussein of Jordan's letter of March 9 to the Israeli Prime Minister, Binyamin Netanyahu, is one of the most extraordinary documents of recent Middle Eastern history, writes Christopher Walker. It was written after the Sandhurst-trained monarch had slammed the telephone down on Mr Netanyahu in mid-conversation. Its personal tone is the more telling because its 61-year-old author is known as the most restrained, polite and protocol-minded statesman in the region. Behind his feeling of betrayal lies a conviction that his own complex relations with Jordan's 60 per cent Palestinian majority might undermine the stability of his throne. The letter reads:

Prime Minister, My distress is genuine and deep over the accumulating tragic actions which you have initiated as the head of the Government of Israel, making peace — the worthiest objective of my life — appear more and more like a distant elusive mirage. I could remain aloof if the very lives of all Arabs and Israelis and their future were not fast sliding towards an abyss of bloodshed and disaster, brought about by fear and despair.

I frankly cannot accept your repeated excuse of having to act the way you do under great duress and pressure. I cannot believe that the people of Israel seek bloodshed and disaster and oppose peace. Nor can I believe that the most constitutionally powerful Prime Minister in Israeli history would act on other than his total convictions. The saddest reality that has been dawning on me is that I do not find you by my side in working to fulfil God's will for the final reconciliation of all the descendants of the children of Abraham.

Your course of actions seems bent on destroying all I believe in or have striven to achieve. . . . You cannot send me assurances that you would not sanction any further construction of settlements, and tell me of your decision to construct two roads to help all concerned Israelis and Palestinians alike and then renege on your commitment. In pushing matters to the point of securing a US veto at the Security Council, you have ill served the image and interest of your major ally and benefactor and our partner in peacemaking as the honest balanced peace broker.

Mr Prime Minister, if it is your intention to manoeuvre our Palestinian brethren into inevitable violent resistance, then order your bulldozers into the proposed settlement site. . . . I order the young Israeli members of your powerful armed forces surrounding Palestinian towns to commit wanton murder and mayhem, possibly resulting in yet a fresh exodus of hapless Palestinians from their, and their ancestors', homeland, and bury the peace process for all time.

On the question of your withdrawal from territories, you have committed Israel, before the US, Jordan and the world, to complete the process by mid-1998. What good did it serve to offer such an insignificant first phase withdrawal? Why the apparent continued deliberate humiliation of your so-called Palestinian partners? Can any worthwhile relationship thrive in the absence of mutual respect and trust? . . . Finally, the Gaza airport — all of us have addressed the subject numerous times with a view to having a legitimate Palestinian need met and to give their leaders and people their own free access to the world rather than their present confinement and need to exit and return through other sovereign territories.

I had requested permission and intended to fly President Arafat myself. . . . to the Palestinian airport of Gaza as I had requested earlier, during my Hebron intervention, . . . accepting your refusal then only because there were far more important issues at hand.

I anticipated your positive response this time. I believed it would have helped improve the atmosphere considerably, but alas, it was not to be. Now, suppose I had taken off nonetheless for Gaza. . . . would you have ordered my fellow pilots in the Israeli Air Force . . . to prevent me forcibly from landing or worse? You will never know how close you came to having to make a decision on the subject. . . . How can I work with you as a partner and true friend in this confused and confusing atmosphere when I sense an intent to destroy all I worked to build between our peoples and states. Stubbornness over real issues is one thing, but for its own sake, I wonder, in any event, I have discovered that you have your own mindset and appear in no need for any advice from a friend. I deeply regret having to write you this personal message but it is my sense of responsibility and concern which has prompted me for posterity to do so in the face of the unknown. Sincerely, Hussein.

For his part, Mr Netanyahu fired off a strong reply on Monday, stressing the precariousness of his own domestic position. "Despite tremendous resistance from some of my own constituency, I have chosen the path of the Oslo process," he noted. "I have always appreciated the courage and resolve with which you have helped keep the peace process alive. I hold you in the highest esteem and I value your friendship and understanding. That is why I must confess that I am baffled by the personal level of the attacks against me."

Keep it flying

ONE of Oxford's greatest pubs, the Lamb and Flag on St Giles', is to close. After more than four hundred years. St John's College, which owns the site, wants it back to build more accommodation.

Since 1617, the young gowns of John's have taken refuge in the Flag's dark oak stalls. There the likes of J.R.R. Tolkien, Philip Larkin, Kingsley Amis, and even Tony Blair would loaf around doodling on the beams.

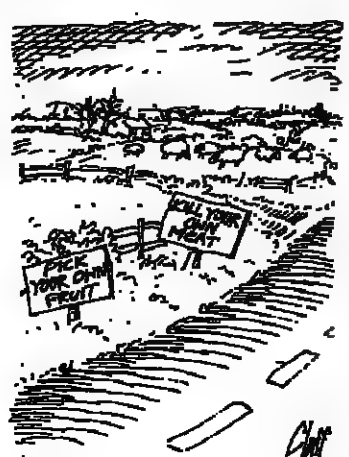
If John's gets its way, the Lamb and Flag will be converted into tutorial rooms and student digs when the current lease expires in September. "There are already a large number of pubs in the city and a number of new sites have opened," reads a flinty statement from the college. "It cannot be argued therefore that there is any shortage of pubs in the city centre."

Despite its recent reputation as a pub for bores, heavy-metal fans and confused Japanese tourists, its closure has inspired a spasm of student revolt. The John's Junior Common Room president, Fiona Rumbold, plans a rearguard action: "I've not spoken to a single member of college who approves of

this scheme, even if it would mean more housing. We will be lodging a formal objection with the council shortly."

Shoehorned

THERE may at last be a solution to the embarrassing failure of Alan Howarth, MP, Tony Blair's prized Tory defector, to find a safe Labour seat. Sir Geoffrey Lofthouse, the

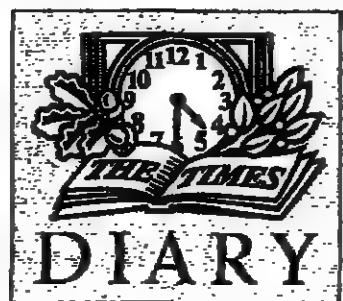


Deputy Speaker and Labour MP for Pontefract and Castleford, is preparing to announce his retirement as soon as the election is called. Howarth could then be imposed as the candidate by Labour's National Executive, there being no time for the local party to go through the usual selection process.

The former Tory minister is already in the running for the Newport East vacancy, but may well not get it. If Sir Geoffrey goes suddenly — problem solved.

Green bile

AN extraordinary ad hominem attack on A.N. Wilson appears in this week's *Catholic Herald*, written by William Oddie. Reviewing Wilson's new book *Paul: The Mind of the Apostle and his life of Jesus*, Oddie is in water-snapping mode. He calls Wilson, who once trained for the Anglican ministry,



"an apostate from Christianity". His book is dismissed as a "literary junk shop", processed "through the recycling plant of his novelist's imagination."

Wilson's assumption of the scholarly manner is an "unusually skilful pastiche, even a sustained hoax," though Oddie deems some of the passages too wild for even the serious hoaxer. The gravest accusation comes in the final paragraph: "It would not surprise me at all to learn that these two books were written in green ink on lined Basilidon Bond." Heavy stuff.

Before deciding how many copies to make of his new video, the Referendum Party was ordered by Sir James Goldsmith to find out which was the highest-ever selling film on video in Britain. The Jungle Book, apparently, sold 4.3 mil-

lion copies. So the order came: five million copies or bust.

Desk space

OFFICIALS working for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague have been scrambling round the Tricycle Theatre in Kilburn for courtroom furniture. Last October, the theatre staged a production of *Srebrenica*, a play featuring a replica of the courtroom that will be used. The new tribunal will need more desks than the court currently has, so it made financial sense to borrow a desk from Kilburn. "We wanted the same design for legal reasons," says Monsieur Shartier of the tribunal.

But there's one problem: "We need it back before September," says the Tricycle's artistic director Nicholas Kent, "because we're taking the play on tour to Ireland in September."

All made up

GUESTS at the London Restaurant Awards on Tuesday night were kept waiting for nearly two hours for the arrival of Claudia Schiffer, model. She was putting on her face.



Schiffer: at last

Having flown in on a private jet from the Paris shows, Miss Schiffer vanished up to her suite at the Park Lane Hotel with her stylist, who had arrived from New York. Due to appear around 7.15, she finally tottered down in pink at 9. The final insult was that her lousy Fashion Café in Leicester Square won an award for Best Theme Restaurant.

P.H.S



A HOGG'S BREAKFAST

Ministers should have known more and acted earlier

Foods have not been a glorious subject for this Government. One week ago, the Agriculture Minister Douglas Hogg was obliged to defend standards in Britain's abattoirs after a highly critical report from his own Hygiene Action Team finally surfaced. On that outing he told Parliament that the failure of ministers to see the document concerned was of little consequence; that publication of this material was unnecessary; that the failure to pass his paperwork to Professor Hugh Pennington did not matter; and that the public should have confidence in present procedures.

That claim commanded little support in the House of Commons or outside. A second wave of revelations this time concerning correspondence between Peter Comrie, general secretary of the Association of Meat Inspectors, and Angela Browning, a junior minister at his department, brought Mr Hogg to the dispatch box again. Mr Comrie had warned Mrs Browning that dispatches he had received from meat inspectors suggested serious irregularities in a number of abattoirs, considerable intimidation of inspectors by those institutions, and relative indifference towards such malpractice by elements of the Meat Hygiene Service. If not quite the "potential time bomb" as described by Mr Comrie, it was obviously a disturbing picture and one which, this time, ministers could not claim ignorance of.

In his statement yesterday, Mr Hogg largely ignored the documentation that has forced him to his feet for the second time in six days. Insofar as he dealt with it at all, it was to question the competence and standing of Mr Comrie. This follows an unfortunate pattern that has all too often occurred on such occasions. Last week, the minister was swift to suggest that Bill Swann, author of the damning Health Advisory Team inquiry, did not enjoy the backing of his peers. He then implied that it had been the responsibility of Professor Pennington to

acquire a copy of a report that the Ministry of Agriculture had failed to send to him.

However, as Mr Comrie's letters were based on information brought to him by his members in the field, the adverse comments on him personally cited by Mr Hogg were irrelevant. His charges can only be dismissed if he fabricated the allegations on which they were based. Unless Mr Hogg is prepared to accuse him of that, then Mr Comrie's concerns deserve a proper response. They have not received a satisfactory reaction so far.

Despite the limited attention granted to these fresh allegations, Mr Hogg tried to strike a rather different tone this week. A ministry that has previously regarded the publication of data relevant to consumers as an inconvenience now brimmed with ideas. Mr Hogg announced that an information paper would be presented to the House of Commons "within days". He expressed enthusiasm for league tables of abattoir performance. He pledged fresh information for Professor Pennington. He promised that the findings of the Meat Hygiene Service would be openly available "on a regular basis". In addition, the minister outlined an eight-point action plan to ensure that standards in Britain's abattoirs continue to rise from their less-than-inspiring base.

It would appear that there is now a credible strategy emerging for enhancing food safety standards and that it will receive adequate publicity. The measures outlined by the ministers, rather belatedly, should have an additional, beneficial impact. This has happened despite the instincts of the Ministry of Agriculture. Mr Hogg has single-handedly failed to inform the public on these matters. The Meat Hygiene Service was rightly created to implement a national approach to the quality of abattoirs. If it is to succeed then it must be detached from a failed ministry and placed under the auspices of a new independent body.

JOLLY GOOD FELLOWS

Men at High Table can help the cause of women's education

The thin end of the wedge can sometimes be a brake on the bad, rather than a portent of worse. The prospect of male fellows joining the hitherto all-female High Table at St Hilda's College, Oxford, might seem a melancholy concession to conformity and a defeat for pluralist principles. The college's undergraduate body, as our Education Correspondent reports, appear almost to a woman opposed. They are understandably anxious to preserve St Hilda's, a single-sex foundation since 1893, as an establishment shaped to women's needs in a world very far from equal. Admitting men to the Senior Common Room might not, however, mean welcoming a Trojan horse so much as recruiting valuable allies. The presence of male fellows need not threaten the cause of women's education.

St Hilda's has acquired an enviable reputation, educating the Education Secretary as well as grooming the Channel 4 newsreader Zeinab Badawi. It has been committed throughout its life to providing an environment where women can retreat from university life and study free of distraction, but its capacity to thrive with its current constitution is uncertain.

St Hilda's was one of five women's colleges at Oxford but now stands alone. The success of coeducation in colleges formally all-male has made it more difficult for women's colleges to preserve their distinctiveness. Since women were held to be competing on terms of apparent equality elsewhere, the need for an exclusively single sex route to Oxford was questioned. That need is, however, greater than ever. Although many older colleges have exerted themselves to attract women some have been slow to embrace equality of opportunity. Women, especially from state schools, still need every encouragement to apply to

Oxford but the need for St Hilda's to stay single-sex is more than a matter of entrance arithmetic. It should be a point of principle.

A distinguished tradition of women scholars, most notably the recently deceased historian Dame Veronica Wedgwood and the literary critics Helen Gardner and Elizabeth Mackenzie, have benefited from the distinctive ethos of the women's colleges. That tradition should not be allowed to fade, for the good of both female academics and the university as a whole. Oxford depends on diversity to keep its character. Coeducation appears to have increased competition for places and raised academic standards, but it has seen the fabric of the university become less colourful and, if anything, more subfusc. The more distinctive the character of each college, the more successful the entire academic community is likely to be. That need not mean St Hilda's is automatically handicapping itself in the battle to secure the best academic results. Newnham, Cambridge, is all-female and came comfortably in the top half of that university's colleges in 1995 finals rankings.

St Hilda's, however, faces a hard financial future unless it admits men to its Senior Common Room. Other colleges have their fellows part-funded from the central university chest, but that option is not open to St Hilda's because it can only offer fellowships to women and equal opportunities legislation prevents the university funding single-sex appointments. St Hilda's does not have the resources of richer colleges and funding fellowships is inevitably a strain. By accepting men to the SCR, and with them central university funding, St Hilda's would put itself on a stronger footing and be better able to preserve the special undergraduate character its current generation of students are so understandably anxious to defend.

MR PETERS CHANGES NAMES

New Zealand could benefit from a new name

Ancient Maori pioneers sailed across the South Pacific about 1,000 years ago and named their misty new homeland Aotearoa — land of the long white cloud. And so the name remained, until 1642 when Abel Tasman arrived and changed the name to New Zealand, in honour of his home in the Netherlands. But the ancient name may now return. Maori leaders are preparing a lawsuit to reassert their demand for a change first proposed in 1991. And with Winston Peters, part Maori, now Deputy Prime Minister, the Government in Wellington may well acknowledge the force of the Maori argument.

There is, of course, a useful side-effect to any change: New Zealand would move 14 places up the alphabet. The Aotearoa team would be one of the first to march out in the Olympic parade. Its delegation would sit in the front row of the United Nations. It would top statistical tables and Internet menus. Children, unlikely to receive much post from Afghanistan, Albania or Algeria, would start their stamp collections with colourful sets from Aotearoa.

Changing a country's name, however, is rarely popular. History is erased, geography confused. Some former colonies have returned, successfully, to earlier historic identities: Northern and Southern Rhodesia, overlooking the disadvantage of coming last

in any list, have recalled the pre-colonial glories of Zambia and Zimbabwe. Few countries accept being named after foreigners, nor do they want to be a nostalgic echo of some faraway home. "New" is out of fashion. The New Hebrides and New Caledonia have gone; New Spain became Mexico; New Amsterdam decided it would remain nouveau but opt for something snappier; and New Guinea is already halfway through a metamorphosis.

Names given in ignorance are more enduring: Canada derives, according to the dictionary, "from an erroneous interpretation of the American-Indian word *canada* or *canata*, huts, hovel", which the earliest explorers took for a place-name. Massachusetts has many apocryphal derivations. Some new names have a ring that has stuck: Burkina Faso means "Land of Upright Men", and if that is what the hardy souls of Upper Volta consider themselves, so be it. Ibn Saud called a huge desert after himself.

Queen Victoria, however, was less successful in commemorating a dynasty. She reportedly tried to rename India Alberta. Her advisers urged the mourning widow to choose somewhere less momentous for her late, dear husband — a patch of Canadian wilderness, perhaps. And so she did.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-762 5000

Political import of Archbishop's sermon in Jerusalem

From Sir Michael Latham

Sir, A full reading in context of the Archbishop of Canterbury's sermon on March 11 at St George's Cathedral, Jerusalem, where the Christian population is nearly all Palestinian, does not, in our view, justify your editorial criticisms of him (March 12), still less the headline over Christopher Walker's report ("Carey supports Palestinian state in sermon from Jerusalem pulpit").

Dr Carey very properly emphasised that both Jews and Palestinians have aspirations regarding "the Holy Land". Although he spoke of a homeland, at no point did he use the phrase "Palestinian state". He also stressed that both peoples have suffered and that their aspirations can only be met through negotiation and compromise.

He explicitly condemned inflammatory words and external funding of extremist groups. He also dealt with other troubled places of the world. His sermon was delivered in specifically Christian terms of prayer and reconciliation.

Most Christians who support the State of Israel will welcome the Archbishop's sermon, with its emphasis that lasting peace can only come from the continuation and development of the Oslo Process. While there can be proper differences about the wisdom of Israeli settlement policy, an extraordinary amount has already been achieved in bringing Israelis and Palestinians together over the last few years.

No one of goodwill believes that there can be any going back, and that was at the heart of the Archbishop's message.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL LATHAM
(Joint Honorary Treasurer)
The Council of Christians and Jews,
Drayton House,
30 Gordon Street, WCI,
March 12.

From Mr Wade Mansell

Sir, Your leader today seems rather less temperate than Archbishop

Carey's measured sermon in Jerusalem. What he said reflected the clearest possible position in international law.

The proposed Israeli action to build houses upon land which has been annexed is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, which proscribes the acquisition of land through conquest. It is therefore also contrary to the laws relating to belligerent occupation to be found in the 1949 Geneva Convention, which requires an occupying power to change the existing order as little as possible during the occupation.

It is also contrary to the wishes of the entire Security Council but for the United States — and even the United States expressed dismay at this latest development.

Now is not the time for discreet silence. When the abuse of international law is manifest, and both the rights and the wrongs are clear, an Anglican Archbishop is surely under an obligation to lend his support to the wronged and the oppressed. His courage in doing so is to be applauded.

Yours faithfully,
WADE MANSELL,
Kent Law School,
Eliot College,
University of Kent at Canterbury,
Canterbury, Kent,
March 12.

From Dr Andrew Purkis

Sir, The Archbishop of Canterbury did not "offer strong support for a particular form of secular territorial outcome" as your leading article puts it. On the contrary, he asserted that the Anglican Primates did not come to Jerusalem with any ready-made answers, and that the clash of Israeli and Palestinian dreams, with both of which one could feel the deepest sympathy, could be resolved only through "honourable compromise".

He reiterated a previous appeal by British Church leaders, similar to Pope John Paul II's on Sunday, for an end to the building and expansion of settlements because, as he put it:

Albanian struggle

From Sir Reginald Hibbert

Sir, In his report, "British war hero backs honest Berisha" (March 7), your Defence Correspondent mentioned that Colonel Smiley's book, *Albanian Assignment*, had been translated into Albanian because it was seen as such an important record of the war. It can safely be assumed that it also enjoyed the imprimatur of President Berisha.

My own book about the war in Albania, *Albania's National Liberation Struggle*, received no such blessing. General Copani, the new Chief of Staff, who was at that time the colonel heading the military staff in President Berisha's office, made it clear to me in 1992 that my book was politically incorrect and unwelcome. Nevertheless it was later translated into Albanian and published in a pirate edition which sold nearly 20,000 copies.

The contrast between the two books is, on a small scale, a model of the divisions which rack Albania. Both

are valid in their own way. Smiley's based on the "nationalist" experience, mine on the Partisan experience. Both are widely read in Albania, which shows that both traditions have wide support and that neither can be excluded from Albanian political life.

The severe political crisis afflicting Albania is largely due to one side trying to exclude the other. Enver Hoxha did it for some forty years. Berisha, from a much weaker power base, has been trying to do it for five.

The Albanian people need and deserve a political framework designed to include rather than exclude. This is what they are now demanding in a rough Albanian way from President Berisha. His refusal to concede it and his insistence on branding all those who demand it as Marxists, communists and traitors has been leading day by day to greater disaster.

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD HIBBERT,
Frondeg,
Pennal, Machynlleth, Powys,
March 10.

to three grades at A level than their contemporaries of comparable ability in other schools. It matters greatly to the independent sector that education of this quality should be open to those best equipped to take advantage of it, regardless of family circumstances. The average annual income of parents in the scheme is £10,900.

The fundamental principle is that choice of school is a matter for parents, not politicians, and the more choice they have the better. The irony is that, as a recent MORI poll has shown, a majority of Labour voters agree and would wish to see assisted places retained.

Yours etc,
ARTHUR HEARNDEN,
General Secretary,
Independent Schools Joint Council,
35-37 Grosvenor Gardens, SW1,
March 10.

Assisted places

From the General Secretary of the Independent Schools Joint Council

Sir, The letter from the Shadow Secretary of State for Education (March 10), reaffirming his party's policy of phasing out the Assisted Places Scheme, sadly demonstrates that there is to be no real meeting of minds on bridging the gap between the independent and state sectors of education.

Mr Blunkett declares that the £161 million saving would pay for a reduction in class sizes to a maximum of 30 throughout the first three years of primary school. The latest independent research, by the Institute of Public Finance, puts the cost of reducing class sizes at £490 million.

Recent research at the London School of Economics has shown that assisted-place pupils do better by up

to three grades at A level than their contemporaries of comparable ability in other schools. It matters greatly to the independent sector that education of this quality should be open to those best equipped to take advantage of it, regardless of family circumstances. The average annual income of parents in the scheme is £10,900.

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Cloning limitations

From Mr Alan Challoner

Sir, Some scientists seem to believe that because there has been a discovery of a possible intervention into the natural biological process of human kind, there should be opportunities for using it.

Also, using clones to reproduce a much-loved child, as has quite rightly been ruled out by Ruth Deech, of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (report, March 6), would be no more successful than might be expected from a child produced through normal fertilisation. A child is not just a product of its genes. Every moment of foetal life, and every moment of childhood, creates individuality that cannot be reproduced by cloning.

The time has come when scientists should consider using their undoubted abilities for preventing the gradual worsening of our physical and emotional environment, rather than interfering with natural selection and evolution.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN CHALLONER,
13 The Village,
Bodelwyddan, Denbighshire,
March 11.

Waiving cost of criminal checks

From Lord Weatherill

Sir, Former Speakers should not be involved in party politics. However, in the light of my involvement with numerous volunteering organisations, I felt impelled to seek an amendment to Part V of the Police Bill, which sets up a national Criminal Records Agency. My amendments, which were adopted by the Lords (report, December 3, 1996), waived the fees for criminal-record checks for volunteers. I understand that on Thursday the Government will seek to reverse them.

Both the Government and the Labour Party acknowledge the value of volunteers to society, but neither seems to recognise the immense financial damage which will be done to organisations such as the Scouts, the Winged Fellowship, The Wildlife Trust, St John's Ambulance and the Scripture Union if volunteers are charged for criminal-record checks. The Scouts will face an annual new bill of £500,000.

The Government has promised to bring in an order to provide free checks for volunteers at some unspecified time, when and if a government feels it can afford it. The problem is that voluntary organisations will have to deal with this new cost from day one: the damage to services will be done in the first 12 months.

Although there is no statutory obligation for the police to check volunteers working with children and vulnerable adults, voluntary organisations know that they will be expected by parents, insurers and the public to do so. Police checks are no substitute for the good recruitment and supervision policies which most organisations already apply. The huge costs which they will incur mean that the future operations of some organisations will be threatened.

The Government's suggestion that volunteers should pay is not acceptable to voluntary organisations. They strive always to reimburse volunteers' expenses in line with government advice.

Surely it would be wrong to invite those who give their time voluntarily to numerous organisations to pay for what will in effect be a certificate of innocence. The latest realistic estimate would be £8 million a year.

I would urge the Government to use my amendments to demonstrate their support for volunteering and find the money from public funds.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD WEATHERILL,
House of Lords,
March 11.

Adding insult to injury

From Professor John Fletcher

Sir, The prisons are bursting at the seams but that has not prevented my house being burgled or led to the offender being caught.

To make them think twice about paying a return visit I have installed an alarm. In today's world that seems an unavoidable impost. But with VAT levied on top I feel I am being taxed twice.

Since sending people to jail is apparently not curbing crime, would it not be both cheaper and more effective to waive VAT on my burglar alarm?

Yours sincerely,
JOHN FLETCHER,
University of East Anglia,
School of Modern Languages
and European Studies,
Norwich NR4 7TJ,
March 11.

'Kitchen slavery'

From Miss Wendy Mullins

Sir, What a little gem Mr Zoob sounds (letters, March 11 and 12). One is left to speculate whether this relaxed and blidable paragon shares his idyll with junior Zoobs. Or would he be driven to groom the couscous, eat the cat, stuff the dishwasher, clean the flowers and place a tasteful laundry arrangement on the freshly-ironed desk?

Yours sincerely,
WENDY MULLINS,
24 Barton Road, Cambridge,
March 12.

From Mr Chris Hardy

Sir, Speaking as a long-time friend of Mr Zoob, could his exemplary behaviour be prompted by the imminent arrival of the cricket season?

Yours sincerely,
C. M. HARDY,
57 Waldram Park Road,
Forest Hill, SE23,
March 12.

Stops and starts

From Mr Tony Garland

Sir, Mr Graham Ramsay need have no concern (letter, March 10) about Swindon rapidly approaching his train. It all depends on your frame of reference, as Einstein might have said, possibly after inquiring of a porter at Euston: "Excuse me, does Crewe go past this train?"

Yours faithfully,
TONY GARLAND,
46 Abbot's Way,
North Shields, Tyne and Wear,
March 10.

OBITUARIES

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL

The 5th Earl of Listowel, PC, GCMG, politician and former Governor-General of Ghana, died yesterday aged 90. He was born on September 28, 1906.

One of the last figures to survive from the postwar Attlee Government, "Bilby" Listowel went on to have a distinguished career as the first Governor-General of Ghana in the turbulent days of Kwame Nkrumah. It was a delicate assignment but it was carried off with grace and distinction by a man whose political career had largely been concerned with the Empire and the Commonwealth. Yet Listowel's outlook had always been a left-wing one — he had played a full and active part in the Fabian Commonwealth Bureau — and he had no difficulty at all in assimilating to the "wind of change" era in Africa starting, as it did, with independence for Ghana.

William Francis Hare (as he was until he succeeded his father, the 4th Earl, in 1931) paid a substantial price for his convictions. As an undergraduate he had been removed from Balliol College, Oxford — to which he had gone from Eton — by his father on the ground that he had fallen under left-wing influences. He was then sent to Magdalene College, Cambridge, but his political attitudes did not change. He immediately joined both the Cambridge University Labour Club and the Cambridge Union, where he frequently spoke in favour of socialist causes (on one occasion appearing on the Cambridge Union order paper in support of the miners' leader, A. J. Cook).

At this stage of his career he refused to use his courtesy title of Viscount Ennismore and it was as plain "Mr Hare" that he went to work at Toynbee Hall (as Clement Attlee had done before him). There, living on £3 a week, he was very active in setting up an organisation called "Neighbours Ltd", the declared objective of which was to distribute the funds of the wealthy among the poor. His way of life, though, necessarily changed when at the age of 25 he succeeded his father in both the Irish earldom of Listowel and the UK barony of Hare, under which he sat in the House of Lords. But, although he inherited his father's titles, he by no means



Lord Listowel, Governor-General of Ghana, left, and the country's leader Dr Nkrumah at a march past in 1958

came into all his fortune, a substantial part of which went to his more orthodox brothers — John Hare, later as Lord Blakenham chairman of the Conservative Party, and Alan Hare, an officer of M16 and subsequently chairman of the *Financial Times*. His automatic elevation to the Lords — there was no right of renunciation in those days — meant also the end of Listowel's hopes to sit in the Commons.

He proved, however, a very conscientious Labour peer, at one time both before and during the first Attlee Government, serving as his party's deputy leader in the House of Lords. Initially, because there were so few Labour peers available, there was no lack of opportunity for him to display his abilities. It was not long before he was recognised as a knowledgeable and earnest contributor to debates on pretty well every subject, and in 1954 he introduced a measure of his own, known as the Summary Jurisdiction (Domestic Proceedings) Bill, which was designed to enhance any chances of conciliation between married couples consid-

ering separation and divorce, and to provide opportunities for them to discuss their relationship with the help of the bench.

From the start he saw in Nazism and Fascism the chief enemies to his hopes of social reform. He became an active member of a large number of ad hoc bodies which aimed to prevent the spread of totalitarian ideas: these included the World Alliance for Combating Anti-Semitism, the Relief Committee for the Victims of Fascism and the National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief, of which he was vice-chairman. In 1934 he visited Berlin to try to help some of the early inmates of the concentration camps and, later in the same year, he went with Ellen Wilkinson (later to lead the Jarrow Hunger March) to investigate the revolt in the Asturias. Although "armed with a letter of recommendation from the Spanish Premier, they were unable to make any proper inquiries and were expelled by the police."

When Japan launched her attack on China, he became chairman of the Friends of the Chinese People and president of the China Campaign Committee. In 1938 he visited Spain again on behalf of the relief organisations and in particular he was associated with the work of providing homes for refugee Basque children. With the outbreak of the Second World War, having been rejected for overseas service on medical grounds, he joined the RAMC as a private. In 1941 he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Intelligence Corps but, when turned down once again for overseas service, he decided to devote all his energies to politics. He had been attending the House whenever his military duties allowed, and in 1942 was promoted from assistant whip to Chief Labour Whip in the Lords.

Being an old sympathiser with the Congress movement, he had always made a special study of Indian questions, and this knowledge led to his appointment to the Coalition Government in 1944 as Under-Secretary to the India Office. His appointment was popular in India as it was known that

he believed that power should be transferred into Indian hands as rapidly as possible, and that when independence was granted its shadow should not be confused with its substance.

He also acted as deputy leader of the House of Lords which meant dealing authoritatively with every aspect of governmental policy and, after Labour's victory in 1945, he continued under Lord Addison to handle general questions in addition to becoming Postmaster-General. This now defunct position was often looked upon as a mere stepping-stone to higher things but Listowel took it on as a job deserving all of his best efforts.

His first main task was the restoration of pre-war postal deliveries, but from early on he began to introduce a number of improvements, which included the development of inland night air-mails to link up with the railway system. With nationalisation, the services of Cable and Wireless for the first time came under the wing of his department, and in addition he was faced with a quite unprecedented demand

for the installation of new telephones. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1946. He also represented East Lewisham on the LCC from 1937 to 1946 and was vice-chairman of its parliamentary committee. Between 1947, when he left the Post Office, and 1950 he held successively the posts of Secretary of State for India (in the transition period to independence in August 1947), for Burma (until January 1948) and Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (until the general election of February 1950). It was, therefore, something of a comedown when, after the narrow Labour victory of that year, he found himself appointed merely Joint Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries — a position which he held until the fall of the Attlee Government in October 1951.

In many ways, however, the most fruitful part of his career was still to come. Appointed to the governor-generalship of Ghana by the Macmillan Government in 1957 at the direct request of the newly independent country's first Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, Listowel soon proved an instant success. The years of Nkrumah's excesses were still in the future and there was opportunity at that time at least for a Governor-General to exercise a restraining influence on the undoubtedly magnetic political leader who rejected in the title of "the Redeemer". When Listowel left Ghana in 1960, it was with universal regret — he had endeared himself to the people by having his daughter born in Ghana that year given the African name of Akua.

Listowel was three times married. He married first, in 1933, Judith de Marffy-Mantuan, the daughter of a minister in the Hungarian Government and herself a well-known activist over Eastern Europe. This marriage was dissolved in 1945. In 1958 he married the former blues singer Stephanie Wise but this marriage was also dissolved in 1963. He married for a third time in 1963 a former hairdresser Pamela Read. He is survived by a daughter of his first marriage, a daughter of his second marriage and by two sons and a daughter of his third. The elder son of his third marriage now becomes the 6th Earl of Listowel with the right to sit in the House of Lords as the 4th Baron Hare.

ARLETTE TEDDER

Arlette Tedder, wartime WAAF officer, died on March 3 aged 77. She was born on November 4, 1919.



ARLETTE HARRIS — "Harry", as she was affectionately known throughout the Royal Air Force during the war — is remembered by Air Marshal Sir Ivor Broom as "one of the last of that vanishing breed of British women who put their country before everything else in their lives". For Sir Arthur Harris she was "the personification of the spirit of British women at war". She also won the enduring affection of Earl Mountbatten of Burma.

She was born Edith Arlette Harris in Birmingham and studied the piano at the Royal College of Music before taking a secretarial course at Pimlico's College and began work as a shorthand typist for the City of Birmingham Corporation. But civilian work could never satisfy her and in 1941 she was commissioned in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

In 1943 she became adjutant at the WAAF officer cadet training unit at Windermere. There her attractive personality and lively sense of fun soon earned her the title of "pin-up girl of Bomber Command". Lord Louis Mountbatten, then Supreme Allied Commander South-East Asia, also fell under her spell when she joined his personal staff in Ceylon. He always referred to her as "the adorable Arlette".

In November 1945, after the Japanese surrender, Mountbatten moved his HQ to Singapore. There, Arlette found herself seated on his right at full dress dinners at Government House. But her escort to "super parties" on board the cruisers *Birmingham* and *Belfast* and the destroyer *Charity* was a naval officer, Alan Tedder, whom she married in Bulawayo in 1948, after she had been demobbed. They returned to live in Singapore, where their son Nigel was born.

Although breast cancer was diagnosed in 1963, she continued working for the next ten years until she was 74. Her philosophy was always summed up, in four words, "get on with it", and when her old friend Air Marshal Sir Ivor Broom visited her in hospital two weeks before her death, she flourished tickets for a forthcoming service for the Mosquito Aircrew Association at the RAF church of St Clement Danes in the Strand. She is survived by her son.

SIR THOMAS LODGE

Sir Thomas Lodge, consultant radiologist, United Sheffield Hospitals, 1946-74, died on February 16 aged 87. He was born on November 25, 1909.



DURING his many years in Sheffield, during which he was also clinical lecturer at Sheffield University from 1960 to 1974, Tommy Lodge published many articles and books on radiology, particularly in children. He was also noted for his work on the respiratory and skeletal systems.

Perhaps his most valuable original research was his thesis *The Radiological Anatomy of the Blood Vessels of the Human Lung*, which was awarded the Twining Medal in 1946. It provided the basis of many of our current concepts of heart and lung disease. From his twin bases at the United Sheffield Hospitals and the university he was a stalwart leader of national and international medical diagnostic radiology.

Born and educated in Sheffield, he qualified as a doctor there in 1934 and after postgraduate training in Sheffield and Manchester (radiotherapy), was appointed consultant radiologist to the United Sheffield Hospitals and clinical lecturer to the University of Sheffield. He was knighted on his retirement in 1974.

As a clinical radiologist, Lodge had a sharp diagnostic eye, a wonderful memory and a remarkable facility for rapid reporting of radiological examinations.

He played a leading role at the Faculty of Radiologists which became the Royal College of Radiologists in 1975, serving as its president, 1963-

66, and honorary editor of its journal *Clinical Radiology*, 1954-59. He became its Gold Medalist in 1986. He was consultant adviser to the Department of Health and Social Security, 1965-74.

His international reputation earned him fellowships and honours not only in this country but from radiological societies and institutions all over the world.

His leadership secured for Sheffield its position as a major contributor to British and international radiology. When he was working as a young doctor in general practice in Sheffield, among his patients were leading members of the notoriously violent Sheffield gangs of that time, and Lodge would entertain his colleagues with colourful stories about that turbulent period in the city's history. He was a keen sportsman, excelling in swimming and water polo and cricket. He also had a great reputation as an after-dinner speaker.

In retirement he and his wife, Aileen, lived in Brighton. She died in 1990 after 50 years of very happy marriage. He leaves a son and daughter.

TERRY NATION

Terry Nation, television writer, died on March 9 aged 66. He was born in August 8, 1930.

TERRY NATION provided British children with a new nightmare when he invented the Daleks, those diabolical foes of Dr Who, in 1963. The Daleks made him a rich man, one of the highest-paid freelance television scriptwriters of his generation. Yet he had first turned down the suggestion of writing for a children's television series, and had only dashed off the idea to please his agent.

The BBC liked his proposal, and introduced the Daleks during the fifth *Dr Who* episode, entitled *The Dead Planet*, at the end of 1963. Made of nobly metal and about three feet high, the creatures resembled upturned beakers with domed tops. A dull metal flange surrounded their "heads", and three different kinds of rod probed the air like a beetle's antennae. There was an endearing homely quality to the early Daleks, whose death-ray guns were constructed, fairly obviously, from rubber sink plungers. "We will exterminate," delivered in strangled falsetto, was their rallying cry.

Like Frankenstein, Nation never quite escaped the long

shadow of his monster. Whatever distinguished adult work he later put his mind to, he was known around BBC corridors ever afterwards as "the Dalek Man". "I find that against my will I am taken over by the Daleks," he once lamented.

His love for science fiction had blossomed as an only child, growing up in South Wales. After school at Cardiff, Nation briefly joined his father in the family furniture-making business. When that closed he tried his luck as a stand-up comedian. After several auditions, endured by the audience in painful silence, a forthright agent told him that, while his material was good, his delivery was appalling.

Spike Milligan took pity on the gaunt young man he found haunting the BBC studios, and gave him a cheque for £10 to write a script for *The Goon Show*. He liked the result, and Nation all but moved in to Milligan's office over a grocer's shop in Shepherd's Bush. He also wrote comedy for Frankie Howerd, Harry Worth and Peter Sellers, and episodes for *The Saint*.

He was working with Tony Hancock in Nottingham when his London agent rang to ask if he wanted to write for a new BBC children's series, *Dr Who*. "A children's series,

Who do they think I am?" was his initial reaction. But when he returned to London without a job he decided to give it a try, and dreamt up a verbal description of a Dalek, which he named after the spine of an encyclopedia on his bookshelf, *DAL-EC*.

According to the storyline of the feature film, *Dr Who and the Daleks* (1965), the Daleks were not actually robots, as they were popularly presumed to be, but the last members of a doomed race which had adapted to the corrosive atmosphere of their planet, Skaro, by wearing protective metal armour. The live part of them was a slimy green, brain-sized blob.

After a rapturous reception from the series' youthful audience, the Daleks became a fixture on *Dr Who*, and established Nation at the BBC. Their success cost him surprisingly little effort. Though he could be a painstaking writer on more serious projects, he found he was able to write a Dalek television script in about eight hours.

The Daleks made way for deadlier foes during the 1970s. Nation, not pleased by the sadistic direction the series appeared to be taking, branched out on his own again. His first new series was *The Survivors* (1975) which

followed a group of plague survivors — the last men and women left on earth after a new disease has wiped out 98 per cent of mankind. The question had been intriguing Nation for several years. How could he cope without clean water, lightbulbs, pencils? To answer that, he made his family self-supporting for nine months. He bought a goat and some chickens and he and his wife Kate — formerly a pianist — grew all the family's food.

The next series, *Blake's Seven*, was set in outer space and did particularly well — opening as it did only days after *Star Wars* had its first night in Britain in 1977.

Nation uprooted his family to Los Angeles in 1980. Working in Hollywood had been a dream for years. But the reality of an increasingly greasy film-making environment on the West Coast did not suit Nation's style and there were no new television series. There was, however, always some new project for Fox or MGM to keep him busy, and American aficionados of *Dr Who*, such as Steven Spielberg, made "the Dalek Man" welcome.

Terry Nation died in Los Angeles after several years of bad health, and is survived by his wife and by a son and a daughter.

THREE TYPES OF MOTOR-CYCLE

(From a correspondent.)

The popularity of the motor-cycle was foreseen several years ago by acute observers. Until quite recently, however, it was regarded as a young man's toy. So it was in the days when the motor-cycle implied noise, uncertainty, and danger both to the rider and to those he met on the road. The history of its development is not one of smooth and steady progress. At times the problems before the designer appeared insurmountable. There were in the early days, trustworthy data for the designer to work upon. While one school argued that the motor-cycle should be a miniature motor-car, others maintained it would be a superior pedal-bicycle. Both were wrong. While being of the class of vehicles which have internal-combustion engines, the motor-cycle has little in common with the car or with the bicycle. The problems of its design and manufacture are peculiar to itself. Recognizing this, and the hopelessness of any attempt to incorporate a miniature edition of some type of car-engine and transmission into a strengthened bicycle-frame, designers reconsidered the problem. The engine received first consideration. The single-cylinder, four-

ON THIS DAY

March 13, 1915

The article has no mention of motorcycle makes but it does conjure up the days when Britain dominated the market with such names as BSA, Norton, Douglas, Velocette, Enfield and AJS.

stroke, air-cooled engine was at length developed into a power-unit of unquestioned "reliability." A demand for more power led to the 3½ h.p. engine, similar in type but of 499 c.c. capacity. This was the first satisfactory motor-cycle engine. For several years it held the field against all rivals. In fact, at one time engine-design was in danger of becoming stagnant, so reluctant was the manufacturer to depart from the proven single-cylinder unit. Having settled the question of power, the designer had next to concentrate on the problems of transmission, springing, steering and control. Roughly, motor-cycles may be divided into three main classes. First, there is

the two-stroke light-weight, primarily intended for riding alone. In price these machines vary from £22 to £45. The fuel consumption is between 80 and 100 miles per gallon. The speed range is from four to 40 miles per hour. Secondly comes the single-cylinder, 3 to 5 h.p., four-stroke, air-cooled unit. These can be used with or without a passenger. Some type of speed-gear is desirable in the latter case. In this class must be included several satisfactory makes of machine fitted with twin-cylinder engines of medium power. These motor-cycles vary in price from £35 to £65. An average fuel consumption is 55 to 65 miles per gallon. With a passenger the speed obtainable with a well-tuned engine is about 40 miles per hour. Lastly comes the twin, or four-cylindered, machine, intended solely for use with a passenger. This is the most comfortable form of motor-cycling. With some of the heavy types, having engines of up to 8 h.p., a speed of 50 miles per hour can be obtained. The fuel consumption is heavier, and may be as low as 35 miles to the gallon. £100 is an ordinary price for such an outfit, complete with side-car. This sum includes electric lighting and engine-starting set, driven from the engine, and a very completely equipped side-car, which affords ample protection to the passenger even in the worst of weathers.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev Robert Gage, Vicar, South Myms and Ridge (St Albans): to be Canon, Residency and President of Wakefield Cathedral.
The Rev Stephen Gott, Assistant Curate, Mount Pellon: to be Vicar, St Thomas, Greenland and West Vale (Wakefield).
The Rev Richard Hall, Rector, Salford: to be Vicar, St John's, Salford.
The Rev Peter Hill, Priest-in-charge, Calverton: to be also Rural Dean of Southwell.
The Rev David Kennedy, Chaplain of Humberston University (York): to be Priest-in-charge, St Matthew, Barrow in Furness, and part-time Chaplain, Furness College (Cumbria).
The Rev Robert King, Assistant Curate, Holy Trinity, Hereford: to be Priest-in-charge, Holy Trinity, Hereford.
The Rev Ruth Legg, Curate, Christ Church, Nailsea: to be Vicar, St John in Easton in Glos and Portbury (Bath & Wells).
The Rev Philip McBaden, Vicar,

Ranworth w Woodbastwick and Diocesan Clergy Training Office (Norwich): to be also an Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.
The Rev Michael McNamara, Team Vicar, Team Ministry of St Paul w Emmanuel, Bolton (Manchester): to be Assistant Curate, Galleywood, St Michael and All Angels (Chelmsford).
The Rev Simon Marshall, Curate, St John the Baptist, Great Clacton: to be Vicar, All Saints', Chigwell Row, Chigwell Team Ministry (Chelmsford).
The Rev David Moore, Assistant Curate, St Helen, St Helens (Liverpool): to be Vicar, St Stephen, Canonbury Road (London).
The Rev Stuart Nairn, Vicar, Narborough w Narton, Rector, Penryn w West Biney and Rural Dean of Lynce: to be also Priest-in-charge, Castle Acre, Newton-by-Castle Acre, Southacre and West Acre (Norwich).
The Rev Steven Palmer, Assistant Curate, St Giles, Sheldon: to be

Priest-in-charge, St Matthew, Nechells (Birmingham).
The Rev John Pescod, Vicar, St John and St Mary, Frome: to be also Rural Dean of Frome (Bath & Wells).
The Rev Barry Priory, Rector, Porlock (and Porlock Weir) w Stoke Peter: to be also Rural Dean of Exmoor (Bath & Wells).
The Rev Mark Pudge, Assistant Curate, St Andrew's, Wickford and Runwell Team Ministry: to be Team Vicar, Wickford and Runwell Team Ministry (Chelmsford).
The Rev Allan Pye, Vicar, Hayton w Camthorpe and Rural Dean of Brampton (Carlisle): to be also an Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.
The Rev Brian Ralph, Assistant Curate, St John on Bethnal Green Team Ministry: to be Team Vicar, St John on Bethnal Green Team Ministry (London).
The Rev Alan Ripley, Rector, South Petherton w The Seaving-

ton: to be also a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.
The Rev John Ruffie, Team Rector, Yatton Moor Team Ministry: to be also a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.
The Rev David Ryan, Curate, Hurstford: to be Curate, Bedale and Priest-in-charge, Thornton Waulkes (Ripon).
The Rev William Sayer, Rector, Holkham w Egmore and Quares, Warham All Saints w Warham St Mary Magdalene, Wells-and-the-Sea, Wighton All Saints, and Chaplain in Wells Cathedral Hospital (Norwich): to be also an Hon Canon of Norwich Cathedral.
Prebendary John Simon, Rector, Holy Trinity, Nailsea: to be Senior Assistant Priest, Holy Trinity, Nailsea and Director of Cross Winds (Bath & Wells).
Resignations and retirements
The Rev Eric Ford, Chaplain, Holy Trinity, Las Palmas, Canary Islands (Europe) to retire August 31.
The Rev Bill Pegg, Chaplain, St George, Malaga w Torremolinos, Spain (Europe): to retire September 10.

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THURSDAY MARCH 13 1997



John Church, chairman of Church & Co shoes, reflects on an 18 per cent rise in pre-tax profits last year to £5.4 million. Earnings per share rose by 17 per cent to 31.7p and the total dividend goes up to 15.75p (14.5p). The company said that it had been able to do well despite a poor shoe market

Iceland plans buyback as profits slide by 23%

By SARAH CUNNINGHAM

ICELAND, the beleaguered food retailer, revealed yesterday that it plans to buy back a third of its shares, having abandoned hopes of taking the company private.

The buyback scheme, costing £118 million, was announced as Iceland reported a fall of almost 23 per cent in 1996 profits, reflecting the cost of the price war being fought by the supermarket chains.

Malcolm Walker, chairman and chief executive, said he and Bernard Leigh, finance director — who between them hold a stake of around 6 per cent — had held talks with venture capitalists about a buyout but had been unable to agree financing terms.

Iceland proposes to cancel 35 per cent of its ordinary shares at 105p per share, a 20 per cent premium to Tuesday's closing price. The shares rose 12p to 99.4p yesterday.

The scheme enables disaffected shareholders to sell out

at a premium and ensure improved earnings per share for the remaining shareholders, Mr Walker said. Directors' holdings are excluded from the scheme.

The company underlined its own difficulties by reporting a 22.6 per cent fall in pre-tax profits to £36.2 million in the year to December 28, its first decline in annual profits in 26 years. Iceland, like the other

smaller supermarket groups, has been struggling to cope with the growing dominance of the big four — Tesco, J Sainsbury, Safeway and Asda.

Earnings fell to 13.15p (17.01p) a share but the final dividend stays at 3.6p. This gives a full-year dividend of 3.4p (5.25p), due on May 27. Dividends are likely to be maintained but not increased for the foreseeable future.

Like-for-like sales were slightly higher in cash terms but down 1.2 per cent in volume. They have risen 0.5 per cent in the first few weeks of this year. The company said it sacrificed 0.4 per cent of its buying margin last year in an ill-fated price campaign.

Iceland is arranging a new loan facility through BZW and will spend around £118 million to fund the buyback. Its gear-

ing will rise from around 28 per cent to between 125 and 130 per cent on a pro-forma basis. Mr Leigh said that the company should be "throwing off a lot of cash from next year," which will allow it to lower its gearing.

Holders of ordinary shares will receive 315p in cash for every eight shares held and will retain 5 shares. Holders of convertible preference shares will receive 288p in cash for each eight shares and retain five shares.

It is the second capital reduction for the company which bought back 10 per cent of its shares a year ago.

Mr Walker insisted that the company would push ahead with new initiatives, including a national home delivery service, which is expected to create 1,000 jobs. Delivery is free for purchases of £25 or more within ten miles of stores.

Pennington, page 25

Pound falls as output dents case for rate rise

By JANET BUSH, ECONOMICS EDITOR

THE pound took a battering yesterday as another sluggish set of manufacturing figures further weakened the argument for higher base rates.

Foreign exchange dealers also took fright after Howard Davies, deputy governor of the Bank of England, was reported to have expressed concern about the pound's strength against the mark.

The pound's effective index against a basket of currencies finished at 96.8 from its close on Tuesday at 97.6. In late trading, it was quoted at DM2.7105 compared with DM2.7379 at the previous close. It had hit a high of DM2.7482 before the deputy governor's remarks.

Sterling tumbled after Japan's Jiji news agency quoted Howard Davies, who is in Tokyo, as saying the pound was slightly too high against the mark. Mr Davies later said reports of his remarks were misleading because he had simply expressed the view of sterling priced into the financial markets, not the opinion of the Bank of England.

A British Embassy official quoted Mr Davies as saying: "Looking at the forward rate for the pound, it seems that the market is indicating that the pound's future value would level out or drop against the mark."

The pound rebounded after this clarification, but only temporarily. It resumed its slide later in the day, partly in reaction to the latest snapshot of British industrial activity which tended to support the case for leaving interest rates unchanged at 6 per cent.

The Office for National Statistics said UK industrial

output was unchanged in January, but was up 2.4 per cent against a year ago. Manufacturing output was up 0.3 per cent, a rise of 1.6 per cent year on year. Taking the three months to January, manufacturing was up only 0.3 per cent compared with the previous three months, the lowest quarterly rate of growth since August last year.

The manufacturing figures showed that the production of durable goods remained robust, suggesting that consumer demand is still healthy. Production of investment goods was buoyant too. Some City economists said the latest figures suggested that the strength of domestic demand still outweighed the negative impact of sterling.

Others were not so optimistic, pointing to recent survey evidence suggesting that some steam has been lost from the consumer recovery and that sterling's strength — still considerable despite recent declines — is already eating into exports, militating against the higher base rates that the Bank still appears to want. Mr Davies said yesterday the Bank would like base rates 0.25 points higher.

Andrew Cates, of UBS Ltd, said that, because of sterling, he did not expect the small recovery in manufacturing to gain momentum in the coming months. "Combined with the raft of data over the past two weeks or so suggesting that activity in the domestic economy may be slowing and that upside inflationary risks are limited, there is little necessity for a base rate rise at the moment," he said.

BUSINESS TODAY

STOCK MARKET INDICES		
FTSE 100	4422.5	(-21.8)
Yield	3.64%	
FTSE All share	2158.05	(-7.89)
Nikkei	18183.27	(-54.45)
New York		
Dow Jones	7072.46	(-12.70)
S&P Composite	806.12	(-3.22)

US RATE		
Federal Funds	5.75%	(5.75%)
Long Bond	6.71%	(5.71%)
Yield	6.65%	(5.65%)

LONDON MONEY		
3-month interbank	5.75%	(5.75%)
Libor 3-month	11.11%	(11.11%)

STERLING		
New York	1.9887	(1.8087)
London		
\$	1.9887	(1.8087)
DM	2.7105	(2.7379)
FF	1.1456	(8.2255)
Sfr	2.3553	(2.3672)
Yen	165.25	(165.00)
\$ Index	96.8	(97.6)

DOLLAR		
London	1.7021	(1.7050)
DM	6.7410	(6.7405)
FF	1.4658	(1.4720)
Sfr	1.2269	(1.2185)
Yen	104.8	(104.0)

TOKYO		
London close	6282.78	(6282.25)
London close	6282.78	(6282.25)

BREXIT 15-day (May)		
London close	6282.78	(6282.25)

S&P 500		
London close	6282.78	(6282.25)

* denotes midday trading price

Schroders bonus
A record year for Schroders has produced a rise in the total bonus payment of about £50 million for staff. The bank announced post-tax profits of £184 million, up £41.2 million.

Reed pounded
Reed Elsevier, the Anglo-Dutch publishing company, warned the stock market that the strength of sterling would this year hold back the earnings growth at the British arm.

Warburg trading inquiry by SFA

By JON ASHWORTH

SBC WARBURG, the investment bank, has become the latest City institution to fall foul of regulators. The Securities and Futures Authority (SFA) confirmed yesterday that it was investigating £300 million in share trades linked to the defunct Kleinwort European Privatisation Investment Trust (Kepit).

The move comes hard on the heels of events at NatWest Markets, which today publishes its initial findings into the £50 million "black-hole" trading scandal. Bonus cuts and resignations are expected.

Peter Corrigan, head of French equities at SBC Warburg, has resigned after an

internal inquiry. Another trader has also left.

The SFA team, under David Kenmure, is studying sharp falls in several European shares on October 30, 1996, when SBC Warburg executed share sales on behalf of Kepit. A mistake by a Paris-based trader on the timing of the sale is thought to have triggered the falls. SBC Warburg made good the loss to Kepit at a reputed cost of between £2 million and £5 million.

The bank said it continued to assist the SFA in its ongoing investigation.

Forest trade, page 24
Pennington, page 25

More Revenue staff come under scrutiny

By ADAM JONES

THE head of the Inland Revenue yesterday confirmed to MPs that other employees are being investigated in the wake of the Michael Alcock case.

Alcock, a senior tax inspector, was sentenced to five years in prison for corruption this year. Sir Anthony Battishill, Revenue chairman, told MPs on the Select Committee on Public Accounts that internal inquiries into other possible breaches are not yet complete.

No disciplinary action has yet been taken against any other parties.

Sir Anthony also admitted that the Revenue had been "unwise" to allow tax inspectors to go abroad at the

expense of the person they were investigating. The practice — which has since been abandoned — came under the spotlight in the Alcock hearings.

However, Sir Anthony denied that Alcock's sudden possession of large sums, which he passed off as inherited money, should have rung alarm bells. Sir Anthony said: "He did have plausible reasons. There's a limit to the degree which you can enquire about someone's direct financial affairs."

Sir Anthony told the committee that Alcock received full pay between the day he was suspended and the day

charges were laid. He received between £64,486 and £67,277 over that period. Undisclosed "hardship" payments were available beyond that point. Sir Anthony said: "He was remarkably good at covering the misdeeds he was engaged in."

MPs also quizzed the Revenue on the progress of the new self-assessment tax regime. They heard that the original tax return used in trials, running to about 30 pages, has been slimmed down to eight pages for greater clarity.

Additional pages would be included to tailor the document to the particular need of the taxpayer.

Barclays sells Imry minus its 'jewel'

By CARL MORTSHED

BARCLAYS BANK has sold part of the Imry property portfolio to Rodamco, the Dutch fund, for £249 million. The deal includes the Shires shopping centre in Leicester and 14 office buildings, but Rodamco has pulled out of talks over the West Quay shopping centre project in Southampton, widely regarded as the jewel in Imry's crown.

Rodamco said yesterday that it was still interested in purchasing the 750,000 sq ft West Quay project. Chris Bartram of Haslemere Properties, Rodamco's UK subsidiary, said the deal foundered on price. Rodamco's interest, revealed in *The Times* last month, followed the collapse of talks with Chelsfield, also thought to be because of disagreement over price.

Barclays intends to release £25 million from a £44 million provision taken out against its investment in

Imry. The proceeds will repay debts of £91 million owed to Barclays, as well as preference shares held by the bank when it took over Imry in 1992 after its support of the £344 million buyout of the property group. The proceeds will also repay loans of £114 million owed by Imry to third parties.

Rodamco is believed to have paid up to £165 million for the Shires centre with the balance for office properties, including the Wang building near the

M4 in West London. In addition to West Quay, Imry is also retaining a £110 million industrial property portfolio. The property company announced yesterday that Marks & Spencer had agreed to take 106,000 sq ft in West Quay, and reported that Southampton City council had granted detailed planning consent for the project. Construction will start this year.

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LOWER LIFE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS FOR SMOKERS.

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Commercial Union	33.40	Commercial Union	80.50
General Accident	35.10	General Accident	85.20
Friends Provident	36.04	Friends Provident	88.99
Midland Life	36.28	Clerical Medical	95.50
Swiss Life	37.88	Midland Life	96.63
Clerical Medical	40.20	Swiss Life	98.73
We can arrange this for 17.60		We can arrange this for 39.00	

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Hong Kong budget bridges the old and new

FROM JONATHAN MURSKY IN HONG KONG

DONALD TSANG, Hong Kong's Financial Secretary, yesterday announced a budget for 1997-98 that is unique and unrepeatable. It is a first and last budget, operative from April to April, bridging the transfer of sovereignty on July 1. It is also the only budget in which Peking has been consulted at every step. From next year, Mr Tsang has emphasised, budget formulation will again be a solely Hong Kong affair.

Reactions to the budget fell broadly into two camps. These consisted of those who felt that the measure was mean-spirited to the poor and the old, and those who wished that Mr Tsang had announced reductions in corporate tax.

Mr Tsang said that Hong Kong's GDP growth will improve to 5.5 per cent, in real terms, and that inflation, slightly up, will average 7 per cent.

The estimated surplus for 1996-97 is HK\$15.1 billion (£1.2 billion), about five times the original estimate, rising to HK\$31.7 billion in 1997-98. Mr Tsang estimated the three-year

surplus from 1998 to 2001 at about £4.7 billion. However, he said that continuing costs of the new airport and new railways "will take up virtually all the surplus from 1998 to 2001".

Fiscal reserves available to the new government in 1998 will be HK\$330 billion.

Mr Tsang announced substantial concessions to middle-class families, single parents, and those supporting the disabled, the elderly, and brothers and sisters. These concessions, he said, expressed Chinese family values. However, Mr Tsang left unchanged Hong Kong's

salaries tax rate at 15 per cent and the corporate tax rate at 16.5 per cent.

Paul Chen, of Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, said that, with such a big surplus he was "disappointed he didn't cut company tax".

Huang Chen-ya, for the Democrats in the Legislative Council, said that they might vote against the budget. He said: "The Government is so stingy with the poor." Referring to a budget cut in tax on wine, Mr Huang said: "We have the rich able to drink their red wine, but the poor don't have enough money for daily living."

Profits rise at Charles Baynes

Charles Baynes, the engineering group, raised pre-tax profits by 27 per cent to £22.5 million in the year to December 31 on sales up 24 per cent to £251 million. Earnings rose by 20 per cent to 8.39p per share out of which total dividend rose 16 per cent to 2.90p.

Bruce Melnes, chairman, said: "The lack of any buoyancy in our served markets, particularly in the UK, in the second half of 1996 has continued, if anything more severely into this year. I am therefore cautious about the prospects for sales growth in 1997."

AIM switch

Billam, the engineering group, is to become the third company to move from the main Stock Exchange to the Alternative Investment Market.

The company is making the move to avoid the paperwork necessary for a major acquisition. It broke into profit last year, making £35,000 before tax (£150,000 loss). The dividend is held at 5.3p with a final 3.1p.

Payout cut

Leslie Wise, the clothing manufacturer, cut the final dividend despite higher profits and earnings, as it seeks to invest more. A final dividend of 1.25p a share (2.5p), due April 29, reduced the total to 3p from 4.25p. In the year to November 30 pre-tax profits rose to £2.8 million from £1.04 million.

Haden higher

Haden MacLellan, the diversified engineering group, lifted pre-tax profits by 40 per cent to £15.5 million last year. A final dividend of 1.6p makes a total of 2.8p (2.4p).

Losses grow

Lionheart, the bathroom products group, saw pre-tax losses deepen to £12.7 million in 1996 from £6.85 million.

Peter Pollock is to become non-executive chairman.

Forex trade drives 54% rise at SBC Warburg

BY JON ASHWORTH

GAINS in foreign exchange dealings helped SBC Warburg, the investment bank, to lift pre-tax profits 54 per cent to £79.9 million last year.

The figures, including the first full year for the former SG Warburg, show strong progress in all main business areas. However, the inclusion of Warburg, coupled with currency swings, pushed operating costs 33 per cent higher, to £2.6 billion, with higher bonuses linked to the good results contributing.

SBC Warburg, led in London by Hans de Gier, chairman and chief executive, benefited from the strengthening of the main operating currencies against the Swiss franc. Revenue gains of 20 per cent or more were seen across each of the main business areas — foreign exchange, interest rates, equities and corporate finance.

Corporate finance saw gross revenues rise 54 per cent, to £419 million, on sharply increased activity. SBC Warburg acted for Forti in its defence against Granada, for Kvaerner in its acquisition of Trafalgar House, and for Terra Laval in the reorganisation of its shareholder structure. It was ranked number one among advisers to UK target companies last year.



Hans de Gier saw 20 per cent gains in all key areas

Equities, the biggest division, saw gross revenues rise 31 per cent to £1.2 billion. The inclusion of SG Warburg was reflected in a big rise in both

ever equity offering. It also handled the Railtrack sale.

The details emerged as Swiss Bank Corporation announced profits before tax and extraordinary items up 31 per cent to £1.3 billion. New methodology for accounting for credit provisions, and a change in valuation practices for the bank's real estate portfolio, resulted in a one-off technical loss of \$1.4 billion.

Swiss Bank set aside \$1 billion towards doubtful debts and contingencies. Some \$24 million was contributed to a fund set up for victims of the Holocaust. Depreciation and amortization was 45 per cent higher, at \$737 million. The increase was driven by a \$78 million charge to cover the writedown in value of a bank property in New York.

The biggest contribution to group profits came from SBC Private Banking, which increased its net profit by just under 19 per cent to \$787 million. SBC Warburg, the investment banking division, lifted net profits 55 per cent to \$607 million and generated a return on equity of more than 16 per cent.

SBC Switzerland cut net losses to \$70 million (\$111 million loss), but remained burdened by high loan loss provisions. Of SBC Warburg's 9,000 staff, 3,200 are in the UK.

Schroders bonus tops £50m in record year

BY ADAM JONES

A RECORD year for Schroders has produced a total bonus payment of about £50 million for staff. Yesterday the bank announced a profit of £184 million after tax, up £41.2 million. However, costs rose 19 per cent to £698.4 million, partly caused by a 10 per cent increase in staff for the asset management team and the reorganised corporate finance department.

Schroders did not disclose the size of bonus payments, made last week to about 3,800 qualifying staff. However, it admitted that half the £108 million rise in staff costs was due to bonus increases for existing and new staff. Some payments will be deferred.

Win Bischoff, chairman, said he was pleased with the results but he gave warning that it would not be easy to repeat them in 1997, although the start to the year has been encouraging. He said the Bank of England's recent anxiety over the link between performance bonuses and high-risk trading was "a very useful contribution".

He added that Schroders' low dependence on proprietary trading — it contributed 6 per cent of the £98.4 million total income in 1996 — meant it was less open to criticism. The pre-tax profit was within the £230-£240 million range predicted by analysts. The proposed total dividend of 20p, up from 16p in 1995, was larger than expected.

The bank's asset management arm recorded significant growth, with pre-tax profit up from £93 million to £132 million, accounting for 55 per cent of the total. Funds under management stood at £87.6 billion at the end of 1996, an 18 per cent rise from 1995. The sum had grown to £93 billion by the end of January.

John Govett, director responsible for asset management, said that £10.5 billion of the 1996 rise was new capital from customers as opposed to market increases.

Heinz staff fear fallout from coming shake-up

BY OUR BUSINESS STAFF

MORE than 2,000 UK employees of Heinz anxiously await news of a restructuring, to be announced by the multinational food manufacturer tomorrow, that is expected to result in a 6 per cent cut in its 43,000 worldwide workforce.

Unions fear the Heinz factories at Wigan in Lancashire and Harlesden in north west London, could be affected. Union leaders have already met managers and were told that the company wanted to make millions of pounds in savings and introduce a no-strike deal.

A Heinz spokesman refused

to confirm details of the reorganisation, saying: "This initiative will further enhance the business. It is part of a growth plan designed to support our brands in a highly competitive market place."

Brian Revell, Transport and General Workers' Union national officer, said: "We are obviously prepared to negotiate, but the workers have rejected losing the right to strike. There is a history of good industrial relations at Heinz and the company is extremely profitable."

The life of O'Reilly, page 27

Tempus, page 26

Druid predicts 40,000 programmer shortfall

BY OUR CITY STAFF

A SHORTAGE of British computer software programmers will leave companies seeking alternative methods to reprogramming to combat the year 2000 problem, David Thompson, chief executive of Druid, the computer software and services group said.

Mr Thompson said: "The millennium issue is in the process of creating a shortage of programmers over the next two to three years, peaking in 1999." His analysis of independent data suggests that the shortage in 1999 could be 40,000 programmers.

Druid specialises in imple-

menting integrated business systems for large national and multinational companies with multiple sites. Mr Thompson said: "The shortage of programmers means that many companies will not have the resources to amend their existing code and what we see at the moment is companies taking decisions to move to standard package software on the basis of the year 2000."

Druid, which floated last November, reported first half pre-tax profits to December of £1.8 million, up from £867,000. The group will pay an interim dividend of 0.8 pence.

Knight advocates minor changes to City regulation

BY JON ASHWORTH

CITY regulation needs to be less bureaucratic, more relevant, and less expensive — but widespread reform would do more harm than good, it was claimed yesterday.

Angela Knight, the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said major structural change would be divisive, disruptive and costly. Addressing compliance officers in Bristol, Mrs Knight said changes to the existing framework would be more constructive. She said: "There is no doubt in my mind that what we need is the existing framework working better. Less box ticking, less paperwork, less bureaucracy, within the existing flexible framework."

Mrs Knight said there was always scope for adapting and improving the existing system to make regulation more eff-



Knight: less bureaucracy

ective. She said: "The past ten years have demonstrated that to seek perfection in a regulatory system is an illusion. There will always be fraudsters and there will always be negligence." Some supporters of structural reform

favour the "twin peaks" system — one wholesale regulator and one retail regulator. Others want to wrap the Bank of England and Building Societies Commission into one. Still more favour an enlarged Securities and Investments Board — or super-SIB — with different arms regulating different areas of financial services.

Mrs Knight says change on this scale would take considerable time, and generate widespread uncertainty. It would also be divisive, disruptive and costly for the industry at a time when just about every financial institution is asking for more change.

Regulators, she said, would need to place more reliance on their judgment about the adequacy of a firm's own controls, in moving to a less-prescriptive system.

TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	2.11	1.95
Austria Sch	20.22	18.72
Belgium Fr	59.32	55.02
Canada Cdn	2.287	2.337
Cyprus Cyp	0.849	0.794
Denmark Kr	11.00	10.20
Finland Mk	8.75	8.10
France Fr	6.92	6.97
Germany Dm	2.88	2.88
Greece Dr	447	421
Hong Kong \$	12.05	12.05
Iceland Iskr	120	100
Ireland Pst	1.08	1.00
Israel Sh	5.69	5.04
Italy Lira	2852	2677
Japan Yen	210.40	194.40
Netherlands Gld	0.656	0.601
New Zealand \$	3.227	2.997
Norway Kr	2.42	2.20
Portugal Esc	11.46	10.66
Spain Pta	264.50	266.00
S Africa Rd	7.72	6.92
Spain Pta	264.00	226.00
Sweden Kr	12.95	12.15
Switzerland Fr	2.49	2.31
Turkey Lira	210.00	190.00
USA \$	1.702	1.572

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques. Rates up to close of trading yesterday.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Telewest loss belies cable success story

TELEWEST COMMUNICATIONS, the cable operator, has sold its services to one in every three households covered by its network. The company has completed 65 per cent of its cable-laying programme and said the take-up of its services last year had been phenomenal, with one in six households subscribing to both telephone and television services, Stephen Davidson, chief executive, said digital services would be launched by the end of this year.

Coupled with a 68 per cent increase in revenue from business telephony users, new customers helped the company to turn cashflow positive last year. But the pace of its network development took spending to £516 million, which after interest charges resulted in a pre-tax loss of £250 million (£115 million loss). This took losses from 10.5p to 17.7p a share.

AEA joint venture

AEA TECHNOLOGY, the nuclear-based science company, is forming a 50-50 joint venture company with Sumitomo Corporation of Japan to provide decommissioning, risk assessment and other consultancy services to owners of ageing nuclear reactors. Summit AEA Corp, capitalised at 100 million yen (around £500,000), will begin trading next month. AEA Technology has worked with Sumitomo in the nuclear field for about ten years.

Toys R Us income trebles

TOYS R US, the world's largest toys and games retailer, reported a rise in full-year net income from \$148.1 million to \$47.4 million, or from 53 cents a share to \$1.54 a share, in 1995. Sales rose 5 per cent to a record \$9.9 billion (\$9.4 billion). In the final quarter, which takes in the key Christmas trading period, net income more than quadrupled to \$38.9 million from \$9.3 million as sales edged up to \$4.7 billion (\$4.6 billion). The company has a total of 1,372 stores worldwide.

BSkyB shares sold

BSB HOLDINGS, whose principal shareholders are Granada Group, Pathe and Pearson, has sold 19.5 million shares in British Sky Broadcasting to BZW Securities, for placing with institutions. The shares amount to 1.1 per cent of the share capital of BSKYB, which is 40 per cent owned by News International, owner of The Times. BSBH retains 220.6 million BSKYB shares, representing about 12.8 per cent of its share capital. BSKYB shares fell 1p to 63.2p yesterday.

LineOne launched

NEWS INTERNATIONAL, owner of The Times, yesterday launched LineOne, its internet services provider that is run jointly with British Telecom. The service includes coverage from The Times, The Sunday Times, The Sun, News of The World and Sky Television. Its research facilities include a newspaper library, stock market updates and company research facilities. Available for a monthly fee, it can be accessed through www.lineone.net or by calling 0800 111210.

News group advances

PROSPECTS for Midland Independent Newspapers have improved, according to Chris Oakley, chief executive. He cited buoyant advertising sales, lower newspaper costs and a better portfolio of titles. The regional press group's pre-tax profit rose to £16.6 million, from £15.8 million, before exceptional charges in the year to December 29. After £4.6 million in exceptional charges, MIN made £12 million, against £16.3 million. Earnings per share were 8.06p (7.7p). A 2.5p final dividend makes 3.8p (3.5p).

Minorco advances

MINORCO, the mining group, raised net profits before exceptional charges from \$365 million to \$396 million last year, on sales up from \$4.24 billion to \$5.04 billion. The dividend is unchanged, at 63 cents, on earnings down 13 cents, at \$1.50. An exceptional charge of \$119 million has been taken to cover the restructuring of the Morro Velho operation in Brazil. Minorco said that production increases in gold, copper and newsprint mitigated the price weakness of industrial commodities.

Brent lifts payout 60%

BRENT International, the UK chemicals company, is raising the total dividend 60 per cent after reporting a sharp recovery in pre-tax profits to £10.2 million last year, from £3.53 million in the previous year. Earnings were 8.6p a share, recovering from an adjusted 3.3p. The total dividend rises to 3.2p a share from 2p, with a 2.2p final. Group sales rose 4 per cent to £136 million, excluding businesses sold. The shares rose 9 1/2 p to 112p yesterday.

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VSEL wins £200m Navy tanker task

A £200 MILLION contract for two fuel tankers for replenishing Royal Navy warships at sea has been awarded to VSEL shipbuilders, now owned by GEC (Michael Evans writes).

The two fleet tankers, crewed by the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, will replace the vessels *Olwen* and *Olna*. The tankers, to be built at VSEL's Barrow shipyard, will have a helicopter deck and hangar, and military communications, with command and control facilities.

Invitations to tender were issued in February 1996 to two businesses, British Aerospace-Sema with Kvaerner Govan, and GEC Marine's VSEL.

Sigbjorn Ellingsen, managing director of Kvaerner Govan, said that up to 1,000 jobs would be lost at the Glasgow yard by the end of the year, leaving just 200, after its failure to win the tanker work.

Job losses again blamed on lottery fallout

BY JON ASHWORTH

VERNONS Pools is laying off 70 people at its Merseyside headquarters and cutting its national salesforce by 20, blaming continuing fallout from the National Lottery.

The cuts will leave Vernons' Merseyside workforce at 410, compared with 1,045 in 1994. The annual pools market has tumbled from £1 billion to £500 million since the first National Lottery draw in November 1994, and the impact of the midweek draw has yet to be felt.

The pools companies have consistently lobbied for changes in legislation to allow them to compete more effectively with the lottery. They want to be able to pay out small winnings in shops, and are talking to Camelot about using the lottery system to put games online.

Phil Jarrold, managing director of Vernons Pools, said: "We have had to take these steps to ensure the long-term viability of the business. We hope the next Parliament will agree changes in the law so that long-odds gaming is

taxed on the same basis as other consumer products."

The pools companies pay 26.5 per cent in pools betting duty, as well as 3 per cent each to the Football Trust and the Foundation for Sport and the Arts. Multiweek games — played by post and telephone — account for more than half the group's turnover. The difficulties have come with games that rely on coupons collected door-to-door and from shops. Vernons is planning to make its 12,000-strong network of self-employed collectors more efficient.

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□ Entering the third Iceland age □ What happened in SBC's dealing room? □ Opportunity for private care sector

Freezing out the doubters

□ WAIT around for long enough, and some clever corporate financier will eventually come up with a wizard scheme to do pretty well anything. No wonder the engineers complain that all the bright minds go elsewhere. The latest invention to emerge from the City's labs is the reverse rights issue.

Under a normal rights issue, you get shares in proportion to the number you hold, so maintaining your stake. The opposite is a share buyback, in vogue at the moment because companies have spare cash or because the cost of borrowing is so much lower than of servicing equity. But the trouble with these is that the big institutions tend to be at the head of the queue, and smaller or slower shareholders never get a look-in.

So NatWest has thought up a buyback for Iceland Group that allows investors to swap shares for cash in proportion to their individual holdings. Those that want to stay in are balanced out by more willing sellers. The result should be that shareholders depressed by Iceland's recent share price performance — and who wouldn't be? — can get out at a price 21 per cent higher than previously available, while loyal investors stay in.

Because of the group's dismal rating, the cost of equity is about 22 per cent, against bank debt

costing 6 per cent or more. Borrowings soar — last year's interest bill would have been covered only four times by profits — but earnings per share would have been enhanced by 20 to 25 per cent.

All very laudable. But the buyback, only considered because taking the company private was too expensive, has a second effect, which we are assured is purely coincidental. It makes the company less vulnerable to a bid, by placing a firm price on the value of the shares while shooting those disaffected investors towards the exit. And Iceland, along with Kwik Save, are the two food retailers seen as most prone to a hostile takeover.

This is because Iceland is in the process of reinventing itself for the third time, two previous incarnations having been killed off by bigger competitors. First there were those arrays of freezer cabinets, until these became standard at any supermarket. Then Iceland was attracting a downmarket customer base by fierce price-cutting until the supermarkets got into that act as well. The latest plan is home

deliveries, attractive to the company's carless clientele but unproven.

The big grocers would love to kill Iceland off, first for access to new customers and, second, because a few of its high street stores are ideal for brands such as Tesco's Metro late-night stores. Malcolm Walker, Iceland's founder, is convinced the company has a future. Time will tell. But his plan to give doubters an easy exit could well be followed by other bid-prone underperformers. Just as long as it does not become a matter of spending investors' money on keeping the board in their jobs.

More questions than answers

□ IF DISASTERS come in threes, then there must be another around the corner. NatWest's derivatives problems seem to be technological incompetence, and today's internal report should make this clear.

SBC Warburg's entanglement with the burnt-out remains of the old Kleinwort European Privat-

PENNINGTON



isation Trust, or Kepit, looks potentially more serious. One's first thought, on news that someone handling that programme trade back in November had been a bit too clever, is that it just would be SBC. Wouldn't it? The inventor of those contracts-for-differences that aroused such criticism during the electricity bids, and of that oh-so-ingenuous Reuters special dividend last autumn that finally roused the Treasury to block a long-running tax loophole. The bank that seems to pride itself on being too clever for its own good.

SBC was charged by Kepit with liquidating the trust's shares portfolio, and as soon as the deal started, on the day the London market was thrown into

confusion by an abrupt rise in interest rates, it ran into problems. There were rumours, denied by SBC, of a sacking at a senior level. There were reports that the bank had dropped a few million, having to make up the difference between what the shares should have fetched and what they eventually did.

We now have a confirmed sacking at a senior level, and a confirmed few million pounds down the drain. What we do not know is what happened in the dealing rooms on October 30. It seems that when it came to sell some of those shares, the indicative prices of stocks that were normally seldom traded were already falling.

What sparked those price falls? Was it ham-fistedness, or other houses getting wind of the sale? Or was somebody at SBC perhaps being a little too clever in their dealings? And were they caught out by the timing?

Let us end with a quote from SBC's management accounts yesterday. "Costs were further inflated by higher, performance-related compensation, due to very good results." In other

words, we did so well, we had to shovel out huge bonuses. And what happens when the bonus culture gets out of hand?

Nursing a grand ambition for gran

□ ONE should not be too cynical about human nature. But one of the odd spin-offs from the collapse of the housing market was a bad shock for nursing homes — if one believes the operators.

The theory went thus. The decision by an elderly person to go into a home is often influenced, if not actually taken, by the offspring. In a vibrant housing market, the old dear can be shuffled off and there might still be enough left for that gift in the Dordogne. In a falling market — well, the old do value their independence, don't they?

If the housing market is recovering, then, on this analysis, it should be good for nursing homes, a market so fragmented that the merger last autumn of the UK's biggest and third-biggest operators created a business with only a 5 per cent share.

However, the sector has disappointed before. Care in the community should have provided occupants from among hospital patients — except that councils could not afford to pay private operators, and so left their charges in hospital, where the NHS picked up the bill.

A nursing home runs on largely fixed costs; drop below a certain occupancy level and it is unprofitable. The industry had too many beds and not enough takers. This week offered some fresh hope. Monday's incentives to help the elderly to afford care could provide a few more customers, as and when.

Yesterday's promise to require councils to sell most of their old people's homes would provide further expansion. Because of the difficulty in filling beds, growth already tends to come from taking over existing homes already furnished with occupants, rather than splashing out on new properties.

Only one caution. Let us hope that the contracting out of care of the elderly is rather better handled than the last time that the private sector was handed such a huge opportunity by the Government. That was in the late 1980s, when people were encouraged to break free from occupational schemes and opt for personal pensions. The result was the shaming of the pensions industry.

Marsh & McLennan buys rival

Marsh & McLennan has agreed to buy rival Johnson & Higgins for \$1.8 billion, consolidating its position as the world's biggest insurance broker.

M&M will pay about \$600 million in cash and the rest in shares. Johnson & Higgins is the third largest insurance broker in America and fifth biggest in the world.

With 9,000 employees and 145 offices around the world, it had total revenues of \$1.2 billion in 1996, primarily from its insurance-related operations.

Malaya up

Malaya, the motor dealer, returned pre-tax profits of £2.5 million (£2.09 million) last year after disposal costs of £500,000. Both new and used car sales rose 15 per cent against last year, with volume sales rising 18 per cent. Malaya is changing its name to H R Owen, after a specialist car dealer it bought three years ago. After a heavier tax charge, earnings were 1p (0.96p), while the total dividend was held at 0.66p. A final 0.33p is due on May 6.

Bank offer

Jacques de Larosière, president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said he has been offered a second term in the position by the bank's governors. He succeeded Jacques Attali in 1993 for a four-year term and he will give his answer in a few months.

Ascot deal

Ascot Holdings, the industrial group, has sold Metro House, Harrow, for £15 million, payable in full on completion, which will occur on April 22. Howard Dyer, the Ascot chairman and chief executive, said the disposal is "in line with the company's stated strategy of disposing of property assets to further reduce gearing."

Argent fall

Argent, the property group, reported pre-tax profits of £6.67 million (£3.63 million) in the year to December 31. Earnings were 8.2p (9p). Argent raised net assets per share from 287p to 312p in the year.

Sterling strength prompts warning from Reed Elsevier

By ALASDAIR MURRAY

REED ELSEVIER, the Anglo-Dutch publishing company, gave warning yesterday that the strength of sterling would hold back earnings growth this year at Reed International — the UK-quoted arm of the company.

Nigel Stapleton, co-chairman, predicted that at current levels the pound would knock about 5 per cent from profits. He added that investment in electronic publishing was also likely to act as a drag on margins although it should promote organic growth in the medium term.

Reed plans to spend more than £60 million this year on developing its electronic publishing businesses, which in-

clude LEXIS-NEXIS, the online business information service. Electronic publishing now accounts for nearly 20 per cent of total revenue and Reed predicts that growth will continue to outstrip demand for traditional print formats.

Reed Elsevier announced an 11 per cent increase in full-year profits to £805 million. Earnings per share for Reed International shareholders rose 9 per cent to 56.2p, compared with a 13 per cent increase for shareholders in Elsevier, the Dutch-quoted arm.

The total dividend was increased 11 per cent to 27.2p for Reed International shareholders. Turnover from continuing businesses increased 5 per cent

to £3.4 billion. Operating profits in the professional division increased 21 per cent to £274 million, driven by strong performances from its legal businesses and LEXIS-NEXIS.

The business division increased operating profits 7 per cent to £273 million thanks to good growth in its exhibitions and business information units. But the division suffered from a continued decline in hard-copy travel publishing. Reed is aiming to expand its electronic output from the travel business to reverse the decline.

The scientific division increased profits 9 per cent to £231 million. Reed is aiming to launch ScienceDirect, its first science-based online information service, in the second half of the year.

Profits in the consumer division rose 13 per cent to £78 million. Reed expects IPC, the consumer magazine business, to benefit this year from stronger advertising revenues and lower paper prices.

Mr Stapleton added that the company is well positioned to make further acquisitions this year and looked forward to continued growth. Reed also announced it would be making a two-for-one share split in May. A final dividend of 18.9p is payable on May 28.



Nigel Stapleton expects a 5 per cent dent in profits

Tempos, page 26

TI plans more acquisitions to extend global operations

By CHRISTINE BUCKLEY, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

TI GROUP, the UK engineer, that spent £275 million on acquisitions last year, expects to make further purchases this year as it seeks to strengthen global operations.

Weakness in European markets was offset by stronger trading in America and expansion in Asia and Latin America. Pre-tax profits rose 26 per cent to £232.2 million, with a 16 per cent advance in underlying profits after stripping out gains from disposals.

Sir Christopher Lewinton, chairman, forecast tough trading again in Europe in 1997, but said the group was well placed to progress because of its geographical spread and the range of its businesses. TI's operations embrace mechanical seals and engineering polymers, tubing for the automotive and refrigeration industries, and aerospace.

Profit from UK operations fell to £49.3 million, from £50.7 million, and in Continental

Europe fell to £51.6 million, from £51.1 million. Profits in North America rose 26 per cent to £101.1 million, and the rest of the world jumped 46 per cent to £18.1 million.

Sales climbed 3 per cent to £1.75 billion, although the underlying turnover, modified for acquisitions, disposals and currency movements, rose 8 per cent. The final dividend is lifted 11 per cent to 9.75p a share, due May 30, making a total of 14.5p (13.1p).

ICL loss reduced to £2.5m

ICL, the information technology group, is close to breaking even after successive years of losses (Christine Buckley writes).

The UK systems and services group owned by Fujitsu of Japan reported a pre-tax loss of £2.5 million for 1996. It lost £188.3 million in 1995, when there was an exceptional charge of £129.6 million. ICL has reshaped its operations since Fujitsu took control in 1990, aiming to shift out of computer hardware to focus on systems, services and integration. Last year it won the largest private finance initiative contract in a £1 billion deal to automate the UK's post offices. ICL cut operating losses from £312 million to £19.9 million in 1996, on sales down from £3.1 billion to £2.9 billion.

Dyno-Rod seeks to lay OFT trap for Rentokil

By PAUL DURMAN

DYNO-ROD, the privately owned franchise operation best-known for unblocking drains, is to complain to the Office of Fair Trading about the sales practices of Rentokil's pest control business.

Dyno-Rod, which has just established Dyno-Kil to challenge for Rentokil's 60 per cent market share, said the larger company "is acting against the public interest in some of its tactics". It declined to give more details.

In 1988, Rentokil was found by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to have acted against the public interest, including using predatory pricing against smaller rivals. It has since had to spell out its labour, materials and overheads costs but its prices have remained 10 to 15 per cent higher than its competitors.



Thompson: 'better quality'

Sir Clive Thompson, chief executive of Rentokil Initial, dismissed Dyno-Rod's criticisms as a publicity stunt. He said Rentokil's customers were happy to pay higher prices for better quality.

Rentokil Initial yesterday reported that the UK pest control business suffered a

fall in profits last year. The group only maintained its target of 20 per cent earnings growth because of the eight-month contribution from Initial and the other businesses acquired as part of last year's takeover of BET.

The old Rentokil businesses increased pre-tax profits by 9 per cent to £233.4 million. As well as redundancy and exchange-rate costs, Sir Clive blamed the management time devoted to integrating BET, which contributed profits of £84.6 million.

Group pre-tax profits rose 48.2 per cent to £318 million on sales 167.6 per cent higher at £2.3 billion. This produced earnings per share of 17.13p, a 20.5 per cent rise. Rentokil Initial will pay a final dividend of 3.58p on May 17. This increases the total payment by 20.5 per cent to 5.06p a share.

Tempos, page 26

Cortecs developing anti-plague vaccine

By PAUL DURMAN

CORTECS International, the biotechnology company, is working with the Defence Evaluation Research Agency (Dera) at Porton Down to create a vaccine to combat biological weapons that kill by spreading bubonic and pneumonic plague.

Dera wants to use Cortecs' expertise in creating oral drugs to deliver its antigens against the plague. Cortecs has been working with Dera since last June and the results of early tests in mice are encouraging.

Cortecs reported half-year results that showed sharply higher research and develop-

ment spending of £4.6 million (£2.5 million). The company hopes shortly to be able to file for European approval of Macritonin, its capsule form of calcitonin, the brittle bone disease. Results from phase two/three trials on 228 patients should be released in early April.

Revenues in the six months to end December fell to £4 million, mainly due to lower licensing payments. The half-year loss rose from £1.6 million to £4.3 million. After raising £46 million last year, it still has cash of just over £50 million.

BP sees big leap in oil and gas output

By CARL MORTISHED

BRITISH PETROLEUM has forecast a dramatic boost in oil and gas production, with output expected to rise by one million barrels per day within the next decade.

City analysts were yesterday told that BP would meet its profit target a year ahead of schedule. Last year, BP said that underlying earnings would rise by \$1.5 billion by the end of the decade. John Browne, chief executive, said that the goal was steady expansion aimed at sustainable growth of around 10 per cent a year.

The oil company had forecast 5 per cent annual growth

in oil and gas production until 2000. But BP is now confident that it can maintain a 5 per cent rate of growth in output over the next ten years to 2.5 million barrels per day.

The additional output will come from developments in Colombia and Venezuela as well as existing provinces in the North Sea and Alaska. Gains from increased output and lower costs will benefit BP by at least another \$300 million in the current year.

BP expects to spend \$5.7 billion on developments this year, with \$1.5 billion on projects that will generate income before 2000.

The Avis Europe Share Offer deadline for applications is 5pm Friday 21st March

There is still time to apply. Buy shares in the Avis Europe Share Offer and you could receive discounts and benefits on Avis car rental. Completed application forms must be returned by 5pm on Friday 21st March. To apply, contact your stockbroker or call one of the following share shops:

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City Deal Services 0800 437437
ShareLink 0345 665665
NatWest Stockbrokers 0800 210212



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THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Nadir for Asil's former wife

ASIL NADIR's ex-wife has come a cropper for apparently buying stolen goods. A Turkish court has sentenced Aysegül Nadir, better known as Tecimer, in her absence to four-and-a-half years in jail for buying a stolen antique Koran, then selling it for \$15,000. She apparently only attended the trial's hearing in 1994, and is now believed to be living in Miami.

The former wife of the fugitive tycoon, an expert on Islamic art, was given a ten-month suspended jail sentence last year for illegally hoarding hundreds of antiques in her mansion by the Bosphorus Straits.

The Istanbul socialite twice married and divorced the Turkish Cypriot businessman, who jumped bail and fled from Britain to northern Cyprus in 1993, after the collapse of the London-based Polly Peck business empire.

Negative image

CREST NICHOLSON has decorated his showhouse in this year's Ideal Home Exhibition with particular panache. Complete with TV, vase of flowers, and decorative books, the Surrey-based property developer has included a beguiling family photograph, to add that all-conquering lived-in feeling. The family in question? Nigel Lawson in all his pre-diet splendour, accompanied by his wife and a child. Enough to make the former Chancellor reach for the biscuit tin.



"Mum's gone to Iceland to sell back her shares"

Filial tie

PATRICK SUMNER is the runaway winner of the Henderson Real Estate trophy for tasteful neckwear. The European analyst and brain behind the competition in aid of Comic Relief was awarded the prize for his white polyester number, patterned with red and turquoise diamonds. According to the heartless brute: "I borrowed it from my ten-year-old son. He bought it at a school bring-and-buy sale, and wasn't very happy when I told him the occasion."

FANCY a flight for six to any European city, a football shirt signed by Teddy Sheringham, or a tie signed by the Spice Girls? Citycentre, the real-time on-screen magazine on the Reuters network, is hosting a live auction between 10am and 4pm today, to raise money for Comic Relief.

Sweet gesture

A CONFECTIONERS in Cheshire has come up with a political sweetener — the Euromint. Manufactured by Sugro UK, to freshen the breath of Europhiles and Eurosceptics alike, 25p packets of "the taste without frontiers" have been sent to MPs, including Michael Portillo, Sir David Steel, and Virginia Bottomley. Touched by the gesture, former chancellor and Euro-sceptic Norman Lamont wrote to the company: "I shall look forward to starting the packet during my next weekend in Harrogate. They deserve to be devoured."

MORAG PRESTON

Beware sweet-talking vultures bearing bribes from the State



GRAHAM SEARJEANT

which took over the job when it was formed, aimed to break the back of work on these cases and, where necessary, have compensation offered by the end of 1995. Twelve months after that deadline, 37,000 cases had been fully assessed, just one in thirteen of those classed as urgent.

Many excuses are given. The original questionnaire was too perfectionist. A court case brought by independent financial advisers, who account for 13 per cent of the cases, delayed their part of the operation by a few months. Occupational pension schemes, especially public sector ones, took ages to supply the information needed to work out any compensation due. They are, however, merely excuses. The PIA itself, which has a duty to vet 42,000 cases from financial advisers that have gone out of business, seems to have been more dilatory than any section of the industry.

Things should speed up. After procedures were simplified last autumn and companies were at last required to submit credible programmes, the PIA hopes that 90 per cent of cases might be dealt by the end of this year. But it is only a hope. Asked publicly by the MPs, the PIA's chairman and chief

executive could offer no date when the scandal might finally be dealt with.

So far, the only group to come out of this with any credit are small independent financial advisers, the old-fashioned one-man businesses or small partnerships. By the start of this year, they had at least assessed a quarter of their priority cases, against the 6.7 per cent managed by insurance companies on average and a paltry 2.4 per cent by big national brokers. They have the unfair advantage of knowing their clients and having handled the cases

personally. They also did not sell so many policies to the wrong people as the carpet-baggers. Clearly, if you use an adviser, it pays to go for a reputable local professional who is not going to go away.

Unsurprisingly, these small advisers are the only group sat on by PIA bureaucrats. Mis-selling is a cardinal sin under the Financial Services Act, so you might think the industry's failure to purge it would be a hanging offence. Some companies have almost as many cases outstanding as the PIA itself. Yet only 37 fines have been levied, all on advisers, most on small firms who did not fill in the forms properly.

The PIA also rejected the idea of publishing a league table, on legal advice that this would constitute discipline and therefore be open to legal challenge and appeal. There is literally one law for innocent primary schools and another for guilty big-name companies. Such episodes confirm the fear some of us always harboured that the PIA was misconceived. It is an unhappy hybrid between self-policing as envisaged under the Act, and regulation by quango, imposed because the industry could no longer be trusted. The hybrid is still

disturbed because its chairman used to run Legal & General, one of the companies at the centre of the scandal. Other top industry people have the influence to stay its hand. Yet its executive lacks the weight for backstairs fixing or the effective brutality industry professionals use to bring their own kind into line. As a quango, the PIA does not lack powers. It can fine, issue public reprimands or take away companies' authority to do investment business, but seems to lack the professional confidence to use these powers. Threats to deregister would clear up most cases pronto. Instead, we get bureaucracy and excuses.

Companies, not their regulators, are to blame for mis-selling, however, and also principally for failing to atone for it. What good marketing it would be for any company or adviser to be able to claim that it had no outstanding cases of mis-selling on its books. Which companies really care what the public thinks?

Professor Jim Gower, mastermind of the 1986 Act, famously argued that the purpose of investor protection was to prevent reasonable people being made fools of, not to protect fools from their own folly. We have to exercise common sense, then hope that the law and its enforcers will ensure fair dealing. We must rely even more on common sense when it does not. Common sense dictates that if you buy any policy from a company that cannot be bothered to investigate its mistakes, repair them and tell you it has done so, you are a fool — however big the state bribe.

Change of pace in the life of O'Reilly

As Heinz prepares to announce a restructuring, Eileen McCabe examines the twists and turns in the career of its chairman and chief executive



Rugby brought Tony O'Reilly renown



O'Reilly's performance at Wedgwood impressed even detractors



He is often seen at the races with Chryss Goulondris, his wife



Business success has brought him respect

bulk produce to Heinz in England.

At 33, O'Reilly was appointed managing director of Heinz England Ltd, and within four years he had crossed the Atlantic to take up the position of president and chief operating officer in the company's headquarters in Pittsburgh. In 1979 he became chief executive officer and almost a decade later, the company's chairman.

Today the global food processing giant with its stable of brand names such as Heinz, Weight Watchers and StarKist has worldwide sales of more than \$9 billion. Its products are

rugby jersey, it was clear that being Irish was an important part of being Tony O'Reilly. By the early 1970s, the foundations of a Dublin-based empire were in place.

At the centre of it all was the Irish Independent, then one of the country's three national daily newspapers. Snapped up for little more than £1m in 1973, the paper is now part of a global media empire stretching from Dublin to South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Today, Independent Newspapers controls more than 75 per cent of the Irish national newspaper market

and has a large stake in Newspaper Publishing, owner of The Independent in London. It has a 58 per cent stake in Argus, South Africa's highest newspaper group, and an 85 per cent stake in Wilson & Horwood.

But the workaholic's interests don't stop there. For the past 20 years he has also been heavily involved in several oil and mineral exploration ventures in and around Ireland which have been largely unsuccessful. He has a 43 per cent stake in Arcon, which has just started production of zinc concentrate from a mine in County Kilkenny. It is set to become the biggest zinc producing operation in Europe at a time when zinc prices are rising.

And still O'Reilly finds time for a number of charitable groups, including The Ireland Fund, which has raised more than \$60 million for cross-community programmes throughout Ireland. He is a loyal fan of the Irish rugby team, and attends many horse racing meetings with his second wife Chryss Goulondris, the Greek shipping heiress.

Last year his \$2.6 million purchase of the engagement ring that Aristotle Onassis bought for Jacqueline Kennedy prompted the most telling headline of just how far O'Reilly has risen in the firmament of world players. The New York tabloid splash read:

early 1970s, it hit stormy waters some years later when its fertiliser company ran into serious problems. Eventually it managed to extract itself from trouble and is now performing satisfactorily. Today, Fitzwilliam owns the Wellworth chain of supermarkets in Northern Ireland, a stake in a Dublin engineering company and a 13 per cent stake in Waterford Wedgwood, the giftware company.

It is the turnaround in the fortunes of the latter company that even O'Reilly's detractors concede demonstrates his true marketing genius: recognising, reinforcing and capitalising brand names. After taking a substantial stake in Waterford Wedgwood, which was on the edge of collapse in 1990, O'Reilly ruthlessly cut costs and restructured. The company is now a world leader in giftware and recently purchased a stake in a German porcelain company.

As chairman of Independent Newspapers, Fitzwilliam and Waterford Wedgwood, he is a particularly busy man during the agm season in Dublin. But the workaholic's interests don't stop there. For the past 20 years he has also been heavily involved in several oil and mineral exploration ventures in and around Ireland which have been largely unsuccessful. He has a 43 per cent stake in Arcon, which has just started production of zinc concentrate from a mine in County Kilkenny. It is set to become the biggest zinc producing operation in Europe at a time when zinc prices are rising.

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And still O'Reilly finds time

Whatever you
aspire to you
have achieved
or not achieved
by the time
you are 60

BUSINESS LETTERS

Fear that audit change would allow charities to avoid scrutiny is misplaced

From the Chief Executive of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations

Sir, Peter Langard's article, "Charities need special treatment" (Accountancy, March 6), implies that the Department of Trade and Industry's proposals to raise the audit threshold for small companies will lead to a loophole whereby some charities will be able to avoid having to audit by registering to become charitable companies.

Far from being "more vulnerable to fraud, error or

simply mismanagement than entities in many other sectors", charities tend to be under even greater pressure to demonstrate accountability, because of the tax breaks they enjoy, and their responsibilities to donors and other stakeholders.

In addition, the number of charities which could, conceivably, be affected by these proposals is not as large as Mr Langard assumes. Out of 180,000-plus registered charities, only 13,000 are actually charitable companies, and of these, only 3,000 are big

enough to require an audit. This leaves 11,000, only about 6 per cent of the sector, likely to fall into this category.

The National Council for Voluntary Organisations strives to encourage good practice within the voluntary sector, and we would not condone charities becoming charitable companies simply to avoid an audit. Certainly, the trend is for new charities to set up as companies, but this is invariably because of the quite legitimate need for many voluntary organisations to limit the liability of

trustees and senior executives. Even if some organisations are planning to apply for charitable company status as a means of avoiding an audit, they are unlikely to get far. Under charity law, any charity with gross income or expenditure exceeding £10,000 a year is required to file its accounts with the Charity Commission.

Yours faithfully,
STUART ETHERINGTON,
Regent's Wharf,
8 All Saints Street, NI.

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ACCOUNTANCY

Teamwork against fraud

Tony Bingham highlights proposals for an advisory panel to combat what is largely a preventable crime



Tony Bingham says that greater co-operation is needed

When the Audit Faculty embarked on its campaign "Taking Fraud Seriously", Ian Davidson said at the launch conference that little had changed in ten years and that the prosecution of fraud was lamentable. It is because the faculty does not want another ten years to go by without much progress that it has promoted debate on whether sufficient anti-fraud measures are being taken. Remarkably, the problems are well understood: fraud is a threat to business, to the public and to confidence in UK plc; and there is widespread interest in a more co-ordinated approach to combating fraud more effectively. Fraud is, in large measure, a preventable crime.

A principal concern was the fragmented approach to the problem of fraud and the multiplicity of players, which put a premium on effective co-operation.

The faculty recommends that government should establish a standing body—a fraud advisory panel—to improve co-operation between government, law enforcement agencies, the private sector and other interested parties.

Such a panel would also aim to increase overall awareness of the problem of fraud and

how its effects could best be limited. No moves have yet been made in government to set up a panel and it is unlikely that further effort will be made in the short term. Individual government departments and regulators, however, continue to take anti-fraud steps in targeted areas.

For example, considerable efforts are being made in regulated financial sectors to address money-laundering and financial fraud. In the specific area of social security crime, the Government has taken a high-profile route to reduce losses to the public purse from benefits fraud, with some reported success.

What is needed now is more effort at reducing losses from fraud across the whole business community. There is no point expecting higher standards of commercial behaviour if those standards are not to be enforced.

The Audit Faculty strongly believes that a fraud advisory panel would be a public benefit and, in the absence of others taking a lead, is prepared to act as a catalyst for progress. It has issued a consultation paper and will initiate steps to set up a panel if there is enough support.

The proposal is that the

panel should be a forum for discussion and policy advice on ways of combating serious fraud affecting the business community and the public.

The panel should comprise people with a strong interest in the subject matter who would help to collect and analyse information on fraud and make recommendations to government and others on

what more can and should be done.

Only a few weeks ago the faculty reported the results of a survey through *Accountancy Age* that confirmed what many auditors suspect, that there is a worrying trend of increasing fraud risks, with the opportunities for fraud far outstripping measures to prevent and detect fraud and

prosecute those who perpetrate it.

Fraud is a serious and growing problem for investors, employees, suppliers and customers. It is not, as some have characterised it, a victimless crime.

What is needed is a more holistic approach and more effective teamwork of all those who can make a contribution. A new fraud advisory panel could be an effective way of identifying priorities for action.

The panel would provide a voice for those engaged in fighting fraud, and serve as a clearing house for information and ideas. It would aim to open channels of communication with the various investigating and prosecuting bodies and others who are interested in the field, setting its own agenda but also reacting to events and developments.

The consultation paper can be obtained from Margaret Cassidy at The Audit Faculty, The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, PO Box 433, Moorgate Place, London EC2P 2BJ. Alternatively, call 0171-920 8526.

Comments should be sent to her on the proposal no later than Friday May 30, 1997. The faculty will be arranging an open meeting on May 14 to discuss the proposal and priorities for the panel's work.

Tony Bingham is chairman of the ICAEW Audit Faculty's Fraud Working Party and a Business Assurance partner at Coopers & Lybrand.

Open debate must precede harmony

THIS week has seen all the arguments about the future of financial reporting around the world being fully exercised. First, Denay Beresford, chairman of the US Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), was in London to sit in on a meeting of the UK Accounting Standards Board (ASB). Then Brussels was knee-deep in accountants at the conference sponsored by the English ICA and the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) on the implications of international accounting standards.

Yet this outbreak of discussions is unusual. Normally everything is discussed behind closed doors. It is no wonder that finance directors and industry groups become frustrated. Or, as has been happening in this country, they know little of what the process will mean to their companies and their financial reporting methods and so care little about the process. This does not happen in the US. There the meetings of the FASB take place in the public. "Our process," said Beresford last week, "is so much more open than here."

For him, the advantage is that companies have no excuse for not knowing what is going on. In this country companies do have a great deal of private input into the work of the ASB's deliberations. But it also means that once proposals are published they can also go into paroxysms of outrage in an effort to have them altered. "We will be meeting with companies all the time," said Beresford. "All of our meetings are open to the public. People know where we stand." This does not mean that people find the rules easier to cope with. On the contrary, the FASB spent much of last year fighting a move that would have given industry a greater say under the FASB voting structure. And he knows exactly the sort of complaints that businesses bring against rulemakers anywhere. "We listen," he said, "but we don't always agree."

It does help that the FASB is well funded. Its members are full-time rather than the volunteer representatives who make up the ASB. But it is the openness of the process that makes it an easier one. The ASB has tried to be as open as it feels that it can. When the goodwill rules were in the melting pot, it devoted two days to public hearings on the subject. They were effective. But what the hearings tended to emphasise was the breadth of disagreement and the wealth of

peculiar fringe ideas from both academia and industry. To put the more exotic ideas as well as the mainstream arguments on show meant that a consensus was easier to reach if only because the central players closed ranks against the more eccentric outsiders.

But it is seen as more or less impossible to open up the ASB's main deliberations. Partly this is to do with the nature of the board. The deliberations at FASB are between the full-time members of the board. At the ASB it would be between people who are finance directors or audit partners or professors of accounting elsewhere. All have interests that at times they will feel they have to represent rather than simply reflect in what they argue and how they vote. To do that in public would be difficult. Someone from a large accounting firm, for example, can reveal things in private which could not be aired in public if only for legal reasons or client confidentiality. It also suits the UK culture of sorting out business matters behind closed doors. In the US business matters are more central to the nation's culture. And Beresford also pointed to another benefit from having the deliberations in public. "We are much more polite towards each other," he said.

But there is a larger issue here and that is the international dimension. The IASC is trying to get its entire programme of core standards wrapped up by this time next year. If it can do that then IOSCO, the international securities organisation, will consider whether or not the IASC's standards should be deemed to be the international benchmark by which foreign companies gain a listing on US stock markets. It is not a foregone conclusion, and the US Securities and Exchange Commission is likely to take issue with it. But it is an epic effort by the IASC for global harmonisation of financial reporting rules.

The problem is that several of the standards that it promulgates are not those that the UK, for example, recognises. On pensions and tax there are going to be significant problems. If there was ever a real need for public discussion, it is the deliberations of the IASC over the next year which should be open. "Companies," said Beresford, "are simply not going to feel part of the process." And then he put it more clearly and more centrally. "It's the principle of no taxation without representation."



ROBERT BRUCE

Piqued by partnership law

FORGET the arguments about the concept of "clawback". What really annoys large accountancy firms about the Government's proposals on partnership law changes is some of the legal language. In the section guarding against partners selling away excessive profits before the unlikely event of a partnership going bust, it talks of "reasonable domestic

needs". Outraged accountants recognised a straight lift from insolvency law. "The imperitiveness," fumed one. "We're being treated in the same way as bankrupts are."

Price of progress

PRICE WATERHOUSE has forsaken the straight and narrow. The security gates at its

London building by the Thames used to have a security system which worked only if partners and employees had the correct electronic gizmo and took a perfectly straight path through the sensors. Now they have reverted to waiting a pass under the gaze of the gateman. The reason, apparently, is the good accounting one of spiralling

costs. As our informant told us, the little electronic marvels "cost £13 a pop and we seemed to be losing a lot of them."

Brussels spouts

THE chairman of the international accounting standards conference in Brussels was pushing his luck as he opened proceedings this week. Noting

that the international rules were likely to exclude the UK's preferred options on deferred tax and pensions. Price Waterhouse partner Graham Ward mused on companies' likely responses. Would they be happy "to report what they perceive as unrealistically low profit figures", or would they simply think it "an unacceptable price to pay for international capital"? Answers to Ward on a postcard.

ROBERT BRUCE

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Queen's Bench Divisional Court

Right of access to court denied

Regina v Lord Chancellor. Ex parte Witham
Before Lord Justice Rose and Mr Justice Laws

[Judgment March 7]
Access to the court was a constitutional right which could only be denied by the government if it persuaded Parliament to pass legislation which by express provision permitted the executive to turn people away from the court door.

Consequently, as section 130 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 did not have words to alert the reader that fees might be imposed which would deny absolutely right of access to court, a measure enacted by the Lord Chancellor under that section revoking exemption for litigants in person on income support and powers to reduce or remit fees where there was undue financial hardship in exceptional circumstances was unlawful.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so stated in a reserved judgment when granting an application for judicial review by John Witham seeking a declaration that article 3 of the Supreme Court Fees (Amendment) Order (SI 1996 No 319), which came into force on January 15, 1997, was ultra vires and unlawful in so far as its effect was to deny him his constitutional right of access to the court.

Mr Witham was on income support and sought to bring proceedings in person for defamation which did not attract legal aid. The 1996 Order increased to £123 the fee for issuing a writ for claims less than £10,000 and to £500 for claims where there was no monetary limit. No exemption was made for litigants in person who were in receipt of income support

from the obligation to pay fees and permitted the Lord Chancellor to reduce or remit the fee in any particular case on the ground of undue financial hardship in exceptional circumstances.

The applicant was unable to issue proceedings because he could not afford the revised fees. He could not sue for defamation in the county court and his prospective defendants in other suits did not consent to his claim being brought there.

The court had evidence describing other categories of cases where persons on very low incomes were prevented by the terms of the 1996 Order, in particular article 3, from taking proceedings in the courts.

The principal categories were certain types of debt and housing cases. Those included a person on income support who could not afford the £10 fee to apply to get a default judgment, and another person on income support threatened with eviction as a consequence of possession proceedings by her landlord's building society who could not afford the £20 fee to be joined in the proceedings as an interested party.

In his Lordship's view, it was clear on the evidence that there was a wide ranging variety of situations in which persons on very low incomes were in practice denied access to the courts to prosecute claims or, in some circumstances, to take steps to resist the effects of claims brought against them.

The actual or purported vires for the 1996 Order was found in section 130 of the 1981 Act.

Mr Duffy's primary submission was that there existed implied limitations upon the Lord Chancellor's power to prescribe the fees to be taken in the Supreme Court.

Section 130 did not permit him to exercise the power in such a way as to deprive the citizen of what had been called his constitutional right of access to the courts. Such a constitutional right was said to derive from the common law and article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The common law did not gen-

erally speak in the language of constitutional rights. In the unwritten legal order of the British state, at a time when common law continued to accord a legislative supremacy to Parliament, a constitutional right could, in his Lordship's judgment, inhere only in the following proposition: that the right in question could not be abrogated by the state save by specific provision in an Act of Parliament, or by regulations whose vires in main legislation specifically conferred the power to abrogate.

General words would not suffice and any such rights would be creatures of the common law, since their existence would not be the consequences of the democratic political process but would be logical prior to it.

Mr Duffy cited authorities to support that proposition including *Bremer Vulkan Schiffbau und Maschinenfabrik v South India Shipping Corporation* (1981) AC 909 and *R v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Leech* (1994) QB 198.

In *Bowler* (1919) 1 KB 21 the principle vouchsafed was that the citizen's right of access to the courts was not to be cut down save by clear words.

His Lordship did not consider it necessary to refer to the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights since he considered that the issues might correctly be resolved by domestic law.

The common law provided no lesser protection of the right of access to the courts than might be vindicated in Strasbourg. The House of Lords had held the same to be true in relation to the right of freedom of expression.

His Lordship could not think that the right of access to justice was in some way a lesser right than that of free expression: the circumstances in which free speech might justifiably be curtailed, in his Lordship's view, ran wider than any in which the citizen might properly be prevented by the state from seeking redress from the Queen's courts.

Indeed the right to a fair trial

which of necessity imposed the right of access to the court, was as near to an absolute right as any which could be envisaged.

It seemed to his Lordship from all the authorities that the common law had clearly given special weight to the citizen's right of access to the courts. It had been described as a constitutional right, although the cases did not explain what that meant.

Nothing had been shown to displace the proposition that the executive could not in law abrogate the right to access to justice, unless specifically so permitted by Parliament and that was the meaning of the constitutional right.

His Lordship would find great difficulty in conceiving a form of words capable of making it plain beyond doubt to the reader of a statute that the provision in question prevented him from going to court, for that was what would be required, save in a case where that was expressly stated.

His Lordship would reject the submission that there was no vires argument. Section 130 contained nothing to alert the reader to any possibility that fees might be imposed in circumstances such as to deny absolutely the citizen's right of access to the courts.

Mr Richards argued that the 1996 Order contained or implied no such bar; other factors might bear on the impermissibility of his position, in particular the possibility of assistance by way of legal aid, which, if granted, paid the court fees.

But there was no legal aid for a defamation plaintiff, nor, in effect for many others affected by the 1996 Order.

Mr Richards submitted that it was for the Lord Chancellor's discretion to decide what litigation should be supported by taxpayers' money and what should not. That was right as regarded the expenses of legal representation.

Payment out of legal aid of lawyers' fees to conduct litigation was a subsidy by the state which in general was well within the power of the executive, subject to the relevant main legislation, to regulate.

But the imposition of court fees, was to his Lordship's mind, subject to wholly different considerations. They were the cost of going to court at all, lawyers or no lawyers. They were not the choice of the litigant who might by contrast choose how much to spend on his lawyers.

In his Lordship's judgment the 1996 Order's effect was to bar absolutely many persons from seeking justice from the courts. Access to the courts was a constitutional right; it could only be denied by the government if it persuaded Parliament to pass legislation which specifically, in effect by express provision, permitted the executive to turn people away from the court door. That had not been done in the present case.

Lord Justice Rose agreed.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners; Treasury Solicitor.

Law Report March 13 1997

Driver need not be told everything

Fraser v Director of Public Prosecutions

Before Lord Bingham of Cornhill, Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Moses

[Judgment January 29]

Where a motorist was entitled under section 8(2) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 to claim to replace his specimen of breath with a sample of blood or of urine, the police constable, in asking him whether he wished to do so, was not required by sections 7(4) and 8(2) of the Act, to tell him that if the constable required a specimen of blood it would be taken by a doctor.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held dismissing Paul Fraser's appeal by way of case stated from Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court (Judge Lowden and Justices) which had upheld his conviction by Gateshead Justices for drink driving contrary to section 5(1) of the 1988 Act and Schedule 2 to the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988, as amended by the Road Traffic Act 1991.

Having failed a roadside breath-alysing test, the defendant was breathalysed at the police station and a result was recorded which entitled him under section 8(2) to claim to replace the sample of breath with a sample of blood or of urine.

In accordance with a form used by the Northumbria Police, the police constable informed him of

that right and asked whether he wished to avail himself of it. The constable did not tell him that if the constable selected a replacement specimen of blood it would be taken by a doctor.

The defendant declined to exercise his right and subsequently asserted that failure to refer in terms to the doctor's role as the blood taker, if a replacement blood sample were required, invalidated the statutory procedure and entitled him to be acquitted.

Mr Peter Greenfield for the defendant: the prosecution was not present or represented.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that it was apparent from the language of sections 7(4) and 8(2) that they contained no statutory requirement to tell the driver in terms that a blood sample would be taken by a doctor.

The ratio of *Director of Public Prosecutions v Warren* (1993) AC 319 was that neither section required a driver to be invited to express a preference for giving either blood or urine.

Cases concluding that a driver should have an opportunity to express a preference were held to contain an impermissible gloss on the statute. The effect of the decision was accordingly to extinguish that heresy.

It was plain, however that in *Warren*, Lord Bridge of Harwich (at p327), with whose speech the other members of the House

agreed, gave an account of what the driver should be told including express reference to the taking of blood by a doctor.

At p322 however, he embarked on a summary of his views on the proper approach to the sections. That summary contained no requirement that the driver should be expressly told that blood would be taken by a doctor, but if the constable intended to require such a sample to be so taken, then the driver had to be told of his right to object.

The form of words used by the Northumbria Police was closely modelled on that summary. If that form of words were defective then Lord Bridge's summary omitted an essential feature of his earlier and longer passage.

His Lordship referred, in particular, to *Robinson v Chief Constable of Merseyside Police* (unreported, April 23, 1995, DC); *Clatworthy v DPP* (unreported, October 11, 1996, DC); and *Gorman v DPP* (DPP v *Arup* (unreported, November 7, 1996, DC) where Lord Justice Rose, giving the leading judgment, had said:

"To comply with the statutory requirements a driver must be asked whether there are reasons why a specimen of blood should not be taken. A driver must consent to the taking of blood by a doctor... and therefore... must be specifically told that, if he

consents, a doctor will take blood..."

His Lordship said that it did not seem to follow from the fact that consent would be required if blood were to be taken by a doctor at a later stage, that a driver had to be told in terms at an earlier stage that it would be so taken.

There were plainly several things which a driver had to be told at some stage, but it did not follow that he had necessarily to be told all of them at the outset.

There was some danger that a new and heretical gloss was beginning to be put on the statute such as was condemned in the *Warren* case. The Northumbria Police warning was in strict accordance with Lord Bridge's summary which contained everything that the statute itself required a driver to be told at the outset.

To the extent that the longer passage at p327 contained matters not contained in the short passage at p322 and not required by the statute, it was valuable guidance but not a mandatory requirement that that information be given at the outset.

His Lordship would accordingly rule that there was, on the facts found by the crown court, a sufficient compliance with sections 7(4) and 8(2) of the 1988 Act.

The defendant had been rightly convicted and his appeal failed.

Mr Justice Moses agreed.

Solicitors: Singleton Winn, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Constable need not quiz motorist over test

Regina v Cheshire Specially Designated Magistrate, Ex parte Director of Public Prosecutions

Before Lord Justice Brooke and Mr Justice Bodeaux

[Judgment March 10]

When a driver was required by a police constable to provide a specimen of blood or urine, under section 7(3) of the Road Traffic Act 1988, the constable was not required to ask him in advance of his refusal whether there were any reasons why a specimen of blood could not or should not be taken from him by a doctor.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held allowing an appeal by way of case stated against a decision of the Cheshire Specially Designated Magistrate sitting at Widnes on November 2, 1995.

Ronald Francis Donnelly of failing without reasonable cause to provide a specimen of blood or urine.

Mr Steven Everett for the DPP: Mr Nigel J. Lay for Mr Donnelly.

MR JUSTICE BLOFIELD said Mr Donnelly had been arrested after getting into his car when he was apparently drunk.

At the police station, the custody officer had tried to administer a breath test with a Lion Intoximeter, but the machine was not working properly and the test was abandoned.

The custody officer, reading from a pro forma, had informed Mr Donnelly that he required a specimen of blood or urine for a laboratory test.

The officer said he would decide whether the specimen was to be of blood or urine, but Mr Donnelly would have an opportunity to make representations which it should be.

He warned Mr Donnelly that failure to provide a specimen would make him liable to prosecution and asked whether he would

do so. Mr Donnelly had replied "No".

The magistrate had acquitted because the officer had not told Mr Donnelly that any specimen of blood would be taken by a doctor, and he had not been asked whether there was any medical or other reason blood could not be taken: see *DPP v Warren* (1993) AC 319.

His Lordship referred to *R v Gateshead Magistrates Court, Ex parte Fraser* (The Times March 13), in which a driver who turned

down the opportunity under section 8(2) of the 1988 Act to replace a breath specimen with a specimen of blood or urine was held rightly convicted even though he had never been told that any blood specimen would be taken by a doctor.

In his Lordship's view there was no reason why the principle in that case should not apply to Mr Donnelly's case.

Lord Justice Brooke agreed.

Solicitors: CPS, Warrington; Byrne Fordham & Co. Widnes.

To 'download' a computer

Regina v City of London Magistrates' Court and Another, Ex parte Green

To "download" a computer meant to "transfer (data) from one storage device or system to another" in accordance with the definition contained in *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English* (9th edition (1995)).

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Staughton and Mr Justice Scott Baker) so stated on February 13 giving reasons for dismissing on February 6, Jeffrey Green's motion to commit for contempt of court the Director of the Serious Fraud Office and four officers thereafter for alleged

breaches of injunctions of December 6 and 10, 1995, in respect of computers seized by the SFO pursuant to a warrant.

MR JUSTICE SCOTT BAKER said that the applicant relied on the dictionary definition of "download".

The SFO had considered that downloading included not only the imaging process, that is transferring information from the computer to another storage device, but also the next stage of writing the image to compact disc only then would the image be secure.

The correct meaning was that described in *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*.

Although there was an obliga-

tion strictly to comply with the terms of an injunction, the courts would only punish a person for contempt upon adequate proof that: (i) the terms of the injunction were clear and unambiguous, (ii) the particular defendant in the contempt proceedings had proper notice of such terms and (iii) he had broken those terms. In the present case neither (i) nor (ii) had been met.

Correction

In *Jones and Another v Welsh Rugby Football Union* (The Times March 6), counsel for the plaintiffs were Mr William Norris and Miss Joanne Cash.

ARCH 13 1997

Subscription 1550

Equities lose ground

TRADING PERIOD: Settlement takes place five business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

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115.00	114.50	Beck's & Co	115.00	114.50	114.00	Beck's & Co	114.00
110.00	109.50	Charles Heidsieck	110.00	109.50	109.00	Charles Heidsieck	109.00
105.00	104.50	Heidsieck & Co	105.00	104.50	104.00	Heidsieck & Co	104.00
100.00	99.50	Heidsieck & Co	100.00	99.50	99.00	Heidsieck & Co	99.00
BANKS							
120.00	119.50	Barclays Bank	120.00	119.50	119.00	Barclays Bank	119.00
115.00	114.50	HSBC Bank	115.00	114.50	114.00	HSBC Bank	114.00
110.00	109.50	London City	110.00	109.50	109.00	London City	109.00
105.00	104.50	London City	105.00	104.50	104.00	London City	104.00
100.00	99.50	London City	100.00	99.50	99.00	London City	99.00
BREWERIES, PUBS & REST							
120.00	119.50	Adnams Ltd	120.00	119.50	119.00	Adnams Ltd	119.00
115.00	114.50	Beck's & Co	115.00	114.50	114.00	Beck's & Co	114.00
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DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIALS							
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115.00	114.50	Beck's & Co	115.00	114.50	114.00	Beck's & Co	114.00
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ENGINEERING VEHICLES							
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100.00	99.50	Heidsieck & Co	100.00	99.50	99.00	Heidsieck & Co	99.00
FOOD MANUFACTURERS							
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BUILDING & CONSTRUCT							
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105.00	104.50	Heidsieck & Co	105.00	104.50	104.00	Heidsieck & Co	104.00
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ELECTRICITY							
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ELECTRONIC & ELECT							
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HOUSEHOLD GOODS							
120.00	119.50	Adnams Ltd	120.00	119.50	119.00	Adnams Ltd	119.00
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ENGINEERING							
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INSURANCE							
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MINING							
120.00	119.50	Adnams Ltd	120.00	119.50	119.00	Adnams Ltd	119.00
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110.00	109.50	Charles Heidsieck	110.00	109.50	109.00	Charles Heidsieck	109.00
105.00	104.50	Heidsieck & Co	105.00	104.50	104.00	Heidsieck & Co	104.00
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LEISURE & HOTELS							
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OIL & GAS							
120.00	119.50	Adnams Ltd	120.00	119.50	119.00	Adnams Ltd	119.00
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105.00	104.50	Heidsieck & Co	105.00	104.50	104.00	Heidsieck & Co	104.00
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OTHER FINANCIAL							
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110.00	109.50	Charles Heidsieck	110.00	109.50	109.00	Charles Heidsieck	109.00
105.00	104.50	Heidsieck & Co	105.00	104.50	104.00	Heidsieck & Co	104.00
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MEDIA							
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110.00	109.50	Charles Heidsieck	110.00	109.50	109.00	Charles Heidsieck	109.00
105.00	104.50	Heidsieck & Co	105.00	104.50	104.00	Heidsieck & Co	104.00
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■ FILM 1

Epic scenes, intense drama, and intelligence too: no wonder *The English Patient* has won huge acclaim



■ FILM 2

...and *Mother Night* also deserves plaudits for its careful treatment of Kurt Vonnegut's novel

THE TIMES
ARTS

■ FILM 3

...but the family fun and heartache of *The Evening Star* are strictly for the sentimental



■ FILM 4

...and a thriller about Lorca's death is received with indignation by the Spanish

CINEMA: Geoff Brown on why *The English Patient* has the prescription for Academy Award success

Minghella serves up Oscar's just deserts

A biplane flies low over an expanse of desert sculpted by sun and shadow into the most sensuous shapes. We could almost be looking at a woman's body. This is the gorgeous opening image of *The English Patient*, which has drummed up more heated expectations and Academy Award nominations (12 in all) than any film for some time.

As the camera sweeps across the landscape, you can almost hear the director, Anthony Minghella, saying: "Look, I can be David Lean too!" True, he has something to brag about: whoever thought the British director of *Truly Madly Deeply* and *Mr Wonderful*, as fetching and quirky as they were, had the stamina to attempt a romantic epic?

The film, it seems, can hardly wait to shower us with luscious sights as it tackles Michael Ondaatje's complex novel of love, loyalty and national identity among the shifting sands of the Second World War.

Not that we stay in the desert for long. There is a stupendous crash. A burnt survivor — "I'm a bit of toast, my friend" — is being interrogated in Italy, but has little memory of events. He looks like, indeed he is, Ralph Fiennes, but a Fiennes plastered over with prosthetics from Jim Henson's Creature Shop. He is referred to as "the English patient", but flashbacks gradually identify him as a Hungarian count, László Almásy, engaged before the war in mapping the Sahara and smouldering with passion for a colleague's wife, Katharine Clifton, played by the poised and pert Kristin Scott Thomas.

In the novel, this adulterous affair takes its place among a clutch of relationships woven round the figure of the burnt patient, nursed in a ruined Tuscan monastery as the Americans advance through Italy. Minghella takes note of the other elements, the network of metaphors and literary references. But he guides Almásy and Katharine to the forefront, lured no doubt by the visual appeal of the English elite in prewar Cairo and

adultery in a sandstorm. Who wants to look at charred skin in shadow for two-and-three-quarter hours?

Aided by John Seale's excellent photography, Minghella presents an intoxicating physical landscape. The interior landscape is more problematic. Almásy may be Hungarian, but in Fiennes's hands he suffers from the English vice of emotional repression. Audiences wait an age before these lovers kiss; even when physical contact is achieved, the passion that drives Almásy to forgo his aloofness and risk

The English Patient
Curzon West End
15, 162 mins
Intelligent romantic epic

Mother Night
Metro, 15, 114 mins
Absorbing adaptation of Kurt Vonnegut's novel

The Evening Star
Virgin Haymarket
15, 129 mins
Maudlin sequel to *Terms of Endearment*

life and limb can only be guessed at.

Scott Thomas's reckless aristocrat is an easier character to fathom, and her amused responses give many scenes a prickly edge. But she is scarcely someone for us to warm to. For the human touch we must turn to Juliette Binoche, jostled to one side by Minghella's busy script as the French-Canadian nurse Hala, who finds her own salvation bonding with the charred patient in Tuscany.

Navin Andrews's Kip, the Sikh officer who defuses bombs and becomes her lover, is marginalised even more; Minghella cannot find room for everything from Ondaatje's 300 pages, even when backed by the American producer Saul Zaentz, renowned for his zeal in filming unfilmable novels.

"It is epic cinema of a personal nature," Minghella says. "Tiny details on a big canvas." An ambitious aim, this. The ordering of those details, and the balancing of

the big and small, is difficult enough even for experienced directors: Lean himself fell down with *Ryan's Daughter*. No wonder that *The English Patient* works in bits and pieces: a splendid stretch here, a hollow spot there, with potential glories squashed in between.

The film's obvious flaws, however, have done nothing to stop American critics going all rhapsodic. Listen to Richard Corliss in *Time* magazine: "This, you realise with a gasp of joy, is what movies can do... a work of art to break your heart." Then there are those 12 Oscar nominations, stretching all the way from Best Picture. Director, Actor and Actress to Best Sound and Costume Design.

Over on this side of the pond, the film is being championed as a British affair, although it was mounted and funded entirely by Americans, and shot by an international crew in Italy and Tunisia.

The hoop-la seems so out of proportion to the film's actual achievements that one suspects *The English Patient* is being valued almost as much for what it is not as for what it is. There are no galactic invaders. No grinning superstars. No MTV-style frenzy. Characters do not talk hood argot or slacker-speak: Almásy's own cultural baggage ranges from the 1930s popular songs rattling round his head to the thoughts of Herodotus. You can take your brain to *The English Patient* and you will not be insulted. Your eyes will not be offended either. This scarcely makes Minghella's film the best in the world; it just makes it loom large.

The absorbing *Mother Night* also wrestles with a famous book, from the pen of Kurt Vonnegut Jr. The hero, played by Nick Nolte, is an American writer, smuggling down to married life in Nazi Germany ("I'm not a political man — I'm an artist"). Approached by the American War Department in the twinkling form of John Goodman, he agrees to masquerade as a Nazi sympathiser and broadcast anti-Semitic talks larded with coded messages.

The war ended, his wife dead, he lives in sorrowful

isolation in New York until white supremacists anoint him their hero, and Israel makes moves to try him for war crimes. "We are what we pretend to be," Vonnegut warns. "So we must be careful about what we pretend to be."

This intriguing and thoughtful tale slips disconcertingly between comedy and drama, coming closest to black farce when the Iron Guard of the White Sons of the American Constitution — a dispirited bunch — clamour up steps to meet their hero in his Greenwich Village hideout.

Keith Gordon, the actor turned director, does nothing to ease us over the story's jolts, and limits his cinematic embellishments to a few strong images and a use of monochrome for the scenes of Nolte in prison. But he deserves respect for his careful treatment of difficult material, and draws the best from his cast. Nolte is excellent as the bemused writer caught in the wheels of history, while Goodman, Sheryl Lee and Alan Arkin all stand out in Vonnegut's parade of devious humanity.

People can be divided into two groups: those who loved and cried their way through *Terms of Endearment* 13 years ago, and those, like me, who blanch at the memory. *The Evening Star*, based on another Larry McMurtry novel, was not made for us. For it brings back Shirley MacLaine's Aurora Greenway for more family fun and heartache, following years of bringing up the children of her late daughter (played in the original by Debra Winger). And it places in the director's chair Robert Harling, writer of the equally insufferable *Steel Dawn*.

Since Harling lacks the skill to slap the material into workable shape, every ingredient lies cruelly exposed, from artificial romance, ungainly dialogue ("You spray this house with happiness repellent") and a redundant cameo appearance by Jack Nicholson, to the most outrageous sick-bed melodrama. To survive *The Evening Star* you need a cast-iron stomach, or blinkers.



"It is epic cinema of a personal nature," Anthony Minghella says. "Tiny details on a big canvas" — and even Juliette Binoche is jostled to one side in *The English Patient*

And now, British patients

The databank of simile and metaphor that journalists frequently raid tends to be plundered as never before when the subject of the BBC's coverage of a general election is raised. Walking on glass, treading on thin ice and tightrope acts are all invoked, and not without reason.

Already the Conservatives, via Charles Lewington, the main Central Office spokesman, are getting their retaliation in first. But every polling organisation that asks about such matters finds that the public thinks the BBC favours the Tories, and every Tory thinks the BBC is a nest of socialists.

The focus of attacks on the BBC, which I think is unbiased and balanced almost to a fault, will be related to current

RADIO

affairs programmes which, when the election campaign starts, are obliged under the BBC guidelines to give equal time to each of the three main parties on every issue.

However these strictures do not apply to comedy. Take, for example, the new series of *Trust*, which began last night on Radio 4. *Trust* is a very amusing satirical sitcom set in the Bottomley Memorial Hospital. In the first episode a nurse says that bunk beds are "a great idea, but maybe we shouldn't put patients on drips in the top one", and the hospital manager, who buys dying people at "operations auctions", has a new scam whereby they are not actually operated on, but are charged for as if they have been.

Last anyone at Central Office reads this and decides to call the BBC, I shall vote for the Monster Raving Raffle. Build More Motorways Party at the election if *Trust* is taken off the air. The notion that anyone's vote would be influenced by half-an-hour of comedy is an insult to the electorate.

Trust's writer, Wendy Lee, knows of what she speaks: she has suffered a chronic illness for years and will have heard enough during long hospital stays to base her fictional exaggerations on the real thing. The performers, who include Nerys Hughes, Margi Clarke and Keith Allen, clearly have their hearts in the script.

PETER BARNARD

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'Rich in texture'

Every week, young film fans discuss some of the latest releases...

■ THE ENGLISH PATIENT

Damian Samuels, 19: Although it will probably pick up a handful of Oscars, the story is extremely dull and very overrated.

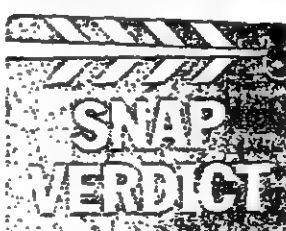
Robert Peter Hunter, 20: Beautifully crafted and wonderfully played. The production is rich in texture, and its direction is refined to the point of understatement. Worth every nomination.

Gregory Cooper, 21: An extraordinarily glorious film that will stay with you for a very long time.

Dominic Lynch, 18: Full of intrigue and highly emotive, but a tad glossy.

■ THE EVENING STAR
Damian: Unlike *Star Wars* or *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, some films should not be made into sequels. Give it a miss if you are a *Terms of Endearment* fan, because you will be bitterly disappointed. It's sickly sweet.

Robert: Some sequels are not



worth waiting for. This is dull at best and far, far too long. Gregory: A great ensemble cast do well in this bitter-sweet comedy, led by the always fabulous Shirley MacLaine. Dominic: MacLaine gives a wonderful performance in this entertaining but ultimately disappointing sequel. Let sleeping dogs lie.

Murdered by critics

Federico Garcia Lorca, the homosexual left-wing poet who was murdered by Catholic thugs in the run-up to the Spanish Civil War, is stalking his native land once more — to the undisputed chagrin of Spain's self-appointed cultural commissars.

Lorca, whose death was one of the most poignant episodes in 20th-century Spain, has returned not as a pukka Andalusian with the sliver of flamenco in his speech, but as a slick "Hollywood Latino". He is back in the film *Death in Granada*, based loosely on the poet's own story, and is played by the (emphatically non-homosexual) Cuban-American heart-throb Andy Garcia.

The critics in Spain have panned the film, made by the Puerto Rican director Marcos Zurinaga. Their language, however, has been a trifle intertemperate. One reviewer described it as "una Americanada", which was intended to mean "Yankee drive".

The film, shot in Granada and Puerto Rico, has also been

A Hollywood movie about Lorca's death has aroused Spanish wrath

attacked for its English dialogue, and here perhaps the critics have a point. The short, sharp rhythms of Lorca's poetry — his celebrations of demotic gypsy speech — have always translated appallingly into English, and Andy Garcia's impassioned declamations are a poetic embarrassment.

But the critics are guilty of one major sin, that of taking the film too seriously. As Zurinaga has said till he was azul in the face, the film is only a personal interpretation of Lorca's last days, and of the mysterious circumstances of his murder. "The film is a thriller, for God's sake, not a documentary." The Spaniards, than whom there is no race more pompous, have

failed to see his point. Emer Ian Gibson, the Irish-born historian, who has written the definitive biography of Lorca, has this week dashed an angry letter off to the newspaper *El País*, putting his Hispanist's boot into the critics for sticking their knives into *Death in Granada*.

Accusing the critics of being ignorant and xenophobic, Gibson, who advised Zurinaga closely while the film was being made, stands up belligerently for the Hollywood Lorca and for the filmmaker's right to interpret the poet's messy death in the way he thought fit.

The Irishman's voice is a respected one in Spain and his words will find many eager takers. The critics, however, have already inflicted their damage, and box office managers across Spain are probably rueing the fact that Gibson waited so long before giving vent to his splendid spleen. Hardly anyone wants to see the *Americanada* now.

TUNKU VARADARAJAN

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LITERATURE

Poet and publisher Robin Robertson has become known as the godfather of the radical Celtic school of writing



THEATRE 1

Lady in the Dark enjoys a fine revival at the National with Maria Friedman in the title role

THE TIMES ARTS



THEATRE 2

In the entertaining *Landslide* a Labour woman MP meets the crusty Tory whom she has just unseated



TOMORROW

In the Friday pop pages: a profile of Michael Franti, and reviews of all the new CDs

LITERATURE: Jason Cowley meets Robin Robertson, Scotsman, poet and publisher with a new-wave mission

Prickly flower of Scotland

The Godfather of Scottish literature, the uncrowned king of Britlit — epithets cling to the poet and publisher Robin Robertson. He is one of the most highly regarded editors in London, who discovered and nurtured a generation of remarkable, unorthodox talents including James Kelman, Irvine Welsh, Duncan McLean, Alan Warner and Alison Kennedy.

Resolutely Scottish, Robertson favours experimental writers, vernacular voices from the underground, speaking in a disturbed demotic. He rejects any suggestion that they form a school or coterie, but concedes that his authors are united by "their complete rejection of London as a cultural and linguistic centre".

They also work authentically in "their own idiom, and are drawn to the darker side of life".

Of that there is no doubt: the novels of McLean and Welsh, for instance, contain some of the most harrowing scenes of violence and sexual humiliation in contemporary fiction. Another Robertson discovery, the young Londoner John King, specialises in football hooliganism. The energy and extremism of these writers have chimed with the rave generation for whom the book has hitherto appeared too slow a form. Welsh's novels circulate at raves and nightclubs as if they were samizdat; his collection of stories,

Trainspotting, has sold something like 750,000 copies, a figure more usually associated with a pop record.

This is a source of pride for Robertson. "I have an evangelical feeling about the kind of publishing I'm engaged in because many of the people reading Welsh and King haven't read fiction before," he says.

What is significant about Robertson's list is how few English writers there are on it. "I think English fiction is moribund, dead on its feet," he says. "Most of the work I receive from English writers is stultifying, curtailed and usually like something else. No one is trying anything new. A lot of it is set in the past. I hope the emergence of the new wave of Scottish and Irish writers

will encourage people in England to start writing about the present, about their own immediate lives and experiences in a way that is vital and alive."

Pressed to name a contemporary English writer he admires, Robertson can think of only one: Adam Thorpe. Martin Amis he considers to be "a better journalist than novelist"; and other leading English novelists are dismissed with a sneer. There is, of course, a political subtext to all this: Robertson insists that Scottish literature is exciting precisely because Scots have been radicalised by what he calls feelings of disenfranchisement. The English,



Robin Robertson favours experimental writers who "are drawn to the darker side of life"; his own poetry turns constantly to the sea

by contrast, are hamstrung by convention and the weight of the past.

"I don't want to overstate the case," he says, "but for 17 years the Scots have been yoked, by central government, to an English political system they utterly reject. This is bound to cause resentment, and a sense of frustration born out of a voice not being heard."

There is nothing resentful in Robertson's first collection of poetry, *A Painted Field*, however. The son of a Presbyterian minister, he grew up in Aberdeen. The desolate landscape of his boyhood mirrors that of his poetry. He is drawn to themes of

alienation and loss. A woman burns a name into her arm with a cigarette. A traveller dreams of Aberdeen after having emotionless sex with a chambermaid in a Frankfurt hotel. A solitary walker stumbles on a decomposing horse, its skull "fizzing with maggots".

But it is the North Sea that is the true subject of the book. The poems abound with the screech of gulls, the "fat slap" of waves and the threat of sudden storms. In *Fugue for Phantoms*, the sea throws up the swollen bodies of drowned fishermen, their "skin gone to curd, and worn now like a fragile dress/water behind the eyes like the insides of oyster shells".

Although Robertson, 41, has lived and worked in London for more than 15 years, he seldom writes about the city. "If you grow up in a strong environment it leaves an indelible impression on you. I used to work as a life guard and the memory of the sea, of vulnerability in the face of something enormous never leaves me. I remember the smell of the herring catch as it came in every morning."

Poetry enraptures, fascinates and torments Robertson. He would like to have more time to write it. But the noise and bustle of London is a distraction, and so are his two young daughters. He works slowly,

meticulously — the notes he made while researching his long narrative poem, *Camera Obscura*, form a pile six inches high. He accepts he will never be as prolific as, say, his friend Irvine Welsh, who wrote his novel *Marabou Stork Nightmares* in four weeks, and that poetry will always lose out to publishing.

"I'm afraid that this is my life's work," he says of *A Painted Field*. "Pathetic really, isn't it?" Pathetic? For once this poet of rare precision settles for the wrong word.

● Robin Robertson will be reading from *A Painted Field* (Picador, £6.99) at 7pm tomorrow at Waterstones, East End, Edinburgh

Dutch treat

THERE is no doubt that the B minor Mass is Bach's masterpiece, yet the question of whether it was conceived for a particular performance remains a grey area in Bach scholarship. There is equally no doubt as to how effective, indeed, how overwhelming the work is in performance. This was certainly the case with the Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra's superb account at the Barbican under the direction of its founder, Ton Koopman.

At first I was not convinced. The opening Kyrie was expansive — and very beautifully sung by the Amsterdam Baroque Choir — but it seemed slightly unfocused. The steady tempo seemed a touch uncomfortable: the meticulous attention to phrasing created a

CONCERT

Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra
Barbican

halting feel. But as the evening wore on, everything began to fall into place, and the flow became more natural. Koopman's overall interpretation is gentler, less ostentatious, than some, but has an inner strength that builds effectively to the cathartic final chorus.

At the same time he brings a marvellous lightness of touch to the faster sections. The *Et Resurrexi Tertia Die*, for example, was almost a scherzo: playful and dancy, exuding the infectious joyfulness of the setting. This is perhaps Koopman's real forte, and things often went best when he was directing from the keyboard with the bubbly energy that is his hallmark.

This is not to say that there were not moments of more expressive intensity, as with the chorus *Et incarnatus est* or the *Benedictus* with, for me, the ideal combination of Wilbert Hazelzet's limpid and seemingly effortless flute playing, tenor Paul Agnew and rich support from the continuo cello of Jaap ter Linden.

Soprano Ruth Ziesak is, like Agnew, ideal for Bach, though the purity of her tone blended less effectively with the strikingly darker hues of the Polish alto Bogna Bartosz. She has made singing Bach an important part of her career, and I shall remember her *Agnus dei* for some time to come.

TESS KNIGHTON

Sophisticated lady sings the blues



Singing with the shrink James Dreyfus, Maria Friedman and Charlotte Cornwell in *Lady in the Dark*

A FREUDIAN musical, largely occurring in a psychoanalyst's office? That conjures up fantasies of a winningly neurotic collaboration between Stephen Sondheim and Woody Allen or, more fancifully, one of O'Neill's big Oedipal dramas undergoing the Rodgers and Hammerstein treatment.

Yet 55 years ago *Lady in the Dark* — book by Moss Hart, music by Kurt Weill, lyrics by Ira Gershwin — had a good, long run on Broadway. The critic Harold Clurman was put in mind of "The Three Penny Opera" diluted with Noël Coward and Cole Porter, and found the result "cleverly suave and fashionable". And by all accounts Gertrude Lawrence was magic as the fashion-mag editor who spent the evening free-associating Danny Kaye and Victor Mature, among the other males in her troubled professional life.

Maria Friedman, fronting what is claimed to be the show's belated British stage premiere, is not so charismatic; but she proves herself a splendidly versatile performer. The show is original and appealing and, as heroines go, so is she. Her Liza Elliott stalks into her shrink's eyrie radiating nervy assurance, then spins rapturously into the first of the dream-sequences that interrupt the more realistic proceedings. Dandies dance round the towering triangles and angular columns of Adrienne Lobel's set, wishfully serenading her; princes give her bouquets; great artists dedicate books and symphonies to her; the President wants her face on the three-cent stamp.

But this editor is an insecure woman. When her married lover reveals he is at last getting divorced, she doesn't want to know: A dream mar-

THEATRE

Lady in the Dark
Lyttelton

riage to him ends on what Francesca Zambello, a mostly admirable director, surely should have made a more nightmarish note. Liza weeps, wrangles, snarls. And the diagnosis? It is a bit more obvious in 1997 than it was in 1941. Liza is reacting to the father who thought her plain, and the good-looking boy who snubbed her. She has been suppressing her femininity to avoid rejection.

The ending comes a bit quickly and glibly; but this still seems an unusually sophisticated Broadway musical. Gershwin is capable of quavering from Herrick, then rhyming him with derrick,

and Weill's tunes, though bland at first, come into their own later. I suspect Danny Kaye made more of the celebrated patter-song, *Tchaikovsky*, than James Dreyfus, and Mature was probably more of a hunk than Steven Edward Moore, the Hollywood wunderkind who here falls for Liza. But the supporting cast is fine and Friedman more than fine. When she exits from a big-top fantasy-episode to

launch first into Weill's celebration of vamps, *The Saga of Jenny*, and then into his splendidly robust love-song, *My Ship* — well, she had the first-night audience wishing the palm of her hand was larger, so we could spend more time in it.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE
● This review appeared in late editions of *The Times* yesterday

Bedroom politics

Landslide
Courtyard Theatre,
Leeds

THE lights go up on a glass-roofed room, perhaps a former orangery, at stately Benton House. Wistaria hungs in festoons outside the windows. French doors open onto the terrace and a panorama of rural Lancashire. Hus Andy de la Tour's play transported us back 40 years to the social comedies where Dame Thelma strutted in with an armful of flowers and jabbed them into vases?

No, but also yes. The play's melodramatic events take place later this year, after a Labour win turfs cynical St John Hewitt, Benton's squire, from his safe Tory seat, replacing him with Felicity Anderson, a young lass committed to compassion, profoundly people. But this sort of issue drama harks back to times long gone by, when customary practice counterpointed attitudes to some national problem with a domestic difficulty, generally a tangled love affair.

I don't say this history disqualifies the play from serious consideration. De la Tour writes scenes that are clever or exciting and sometimes both, and the mechanics of construction are soundly planned. Sometimes I believed these characters could actually exist, though not for long. For that was the trouble with this old kind of drama: A formula is a formula. Whether the new PM is Blair or Baldwin.

The public issue is whether

St John has the right to do what he likes with his land. Felicity sides with his wife and son, who don't want Benton Wood chopped down to make way for luxury homes and a hefty profit. Present and past MP pass a night together. He outwits her, she learns fast, betrays a few principles and ends up the victor. But he goes one better yet.

The cast work hard to breathe life and background into their roles. Christopher Ravenscroft, ramrod stiff, persuasively suggests St John's complacency and cruelty, which allows us to accept, just, the ready obedience of his wife (Deborah Norton). Jenna Russell's Felicity catches the dishevelled look of a political innocent and the cool savvy of the ambitious animal she becomes. But never could she have transformed herself so fast so thoroughly, with the wistaria still in full flower.

On the whole Gwenda Hughes paces the actors well enough. One lesson the play teaches is never trust a politician who says: "Trust me." But perhaps we know that already.

JEREMY KINGSTON



Sir Robert May
Chief Scientific Adviser to the UK Government



Professor Lewis Wolpert
Professor of Biology as Applied to Medicine, University College London



Dr John Ashworth
Chairman, British Library

DO GREAT MINDS THINK ALIKE ON RISK?

Dr John Ashworth is chairing the conference and Sir Robert May and Professor Lewis Wolpert are chairing sessions at the Royal Society's meeting on Science, Policy and Risk. *The Times Higher Education Supplement* has advance coverage tomorrow and the main speeches will be carried in sound on our net site <http://thesis.newsint.co.uk> from 19 March.

How are judgements about 'Risk' made when scientific facts are uncertain or contested?

How can conflicting perceptions of 'Risk' by scientists and society be reconciled?

THE TIMES
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Robert D. Ballard on a fascinating journey to the ocean's mysterious depths

Light on the face of the deep

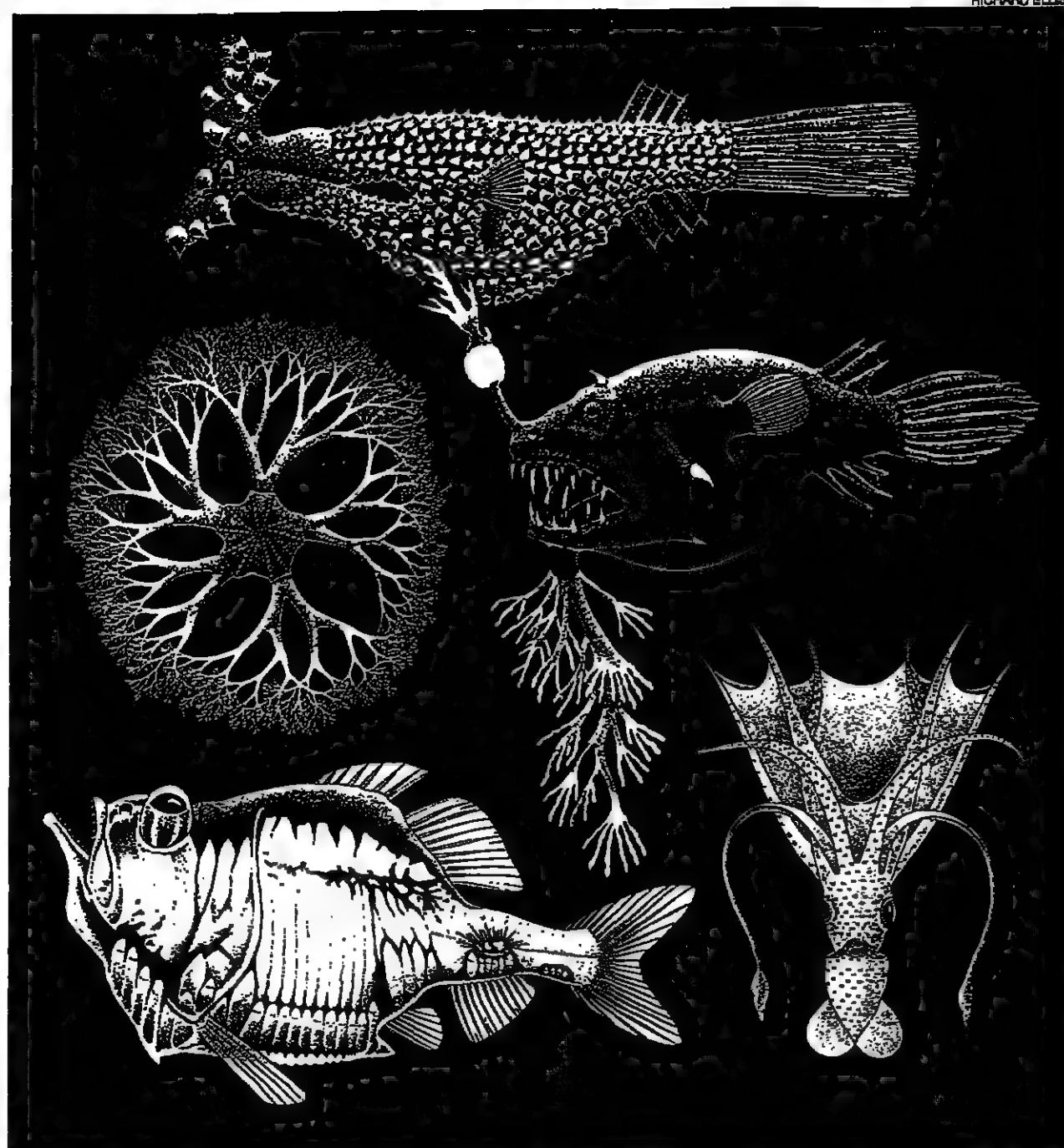
DEEP ATLANTIC
Life, Death and
Exploration
in the Abyss
By Richard Ellis
Robert Ellis, £25
ISBN 0 679 43324 4

In his preface, Richard Ellis mentions the difficulties he faced in binding together his "diverse disconnected chapters on the Atlantic". He goes on to say, he "started this book twice, but finished it once". In fact, he finished two books in one.

In Part One of his book, entitled *Exploration*, Ellis attempts to cover a matrix of subjects including cable laying, the Gulf Stream, a short history of plate tectonics, a history of deep diving, the finding of the *Titanic*, and finally, the discovery of hydrothermal vents in the Pacific Ocean. It's a rollercoaster ride in the deep abyss, providing a short summary of the important moments in deep sea exploration.

To most people, basking in the rays of the sun, the oceans of the world are only a few hundred metres deep and full of beautifully coloured fish. Yet the true ocean averages 4,000 metres in depth and its bottom waters are near freezing.

To visit this alien world is to travel to another planet in our solar system, far more difficult to explore than Mars itself. At first, our only knowledge of what might live there came from the stomachs of deep diving whales or from net-catchers lowered from ships to probe this world of eternal darkness. Some biologists suggested that, owing to the absence of oxygen, nothing could live in the great depths of the sea and, for that reason, they were not worth exploring.



Strange and wonderful beasts: (clockwise from top, not to scale) a male anglerfish, *Cerattus holboellii* — four inches long to the female's four feet. It lives as a parasite on its mate, functioning only as a sexual organ; a female anglerfish of a different genus, *Linophryne arborifera* — its plumed lantern attracts its prey; the foot-long umbrella squid, *Histioteuthis bonnellii*, has light organs like mirrored searchlights all over its body; the silver hatchetfish, *Argyropelecus hemigymnus*, "with its telescope eyes looking forever upward", as explorer William Beebe wrote; the basket starfish, *Gorgonocephalus arcticus*, traps floating plankton in its web of branching arms

It wasn't until the 1930s that the biologist William Beebe and the engineer Otis Barton first descended into this unexplored world and returned to describe its many wonders. From Beebe's dives, we began to learn about the creatures that inhabit inner space.

But Beebe's bathysphere never reached the bottom of the deep ocean. For that view we had to wait almost three decades until finally, half a world away, Jacques Picard and Don Walsh descended to the bottom of Challenger Deep

when scientists, diving in deep submarines, first explored the rugged volcanic terrain of the Mid-Ocean Ridge. Instead of a flat mud bottom, they encountered a vast mountain range containing thousands of active volcanoes and steep sided lava flows. Just a few years later, while exploring this global mountain range near the Galapagos Islands, they discovered exotic communities of animals living around undersea hot springs and the world of marine biology was turned upside down.

Part One of *Deep Atlantic* highlights these historic moments in deep sea exploration but, I believe, far too briefly. Despite this limitation, Ellis hits his stride in Part Two when he presents the wonderfully illustrated *Creatures of the Abyss*.

This is Ellis at his best. Although I am an earth scientist, like anyone who ventures deep beneath the sea I am fascinated by the bizarre animals that inhabit this world of eternal darkness. For years, I have had his creatures dart past my viewpoint — never truly seen, understood, nor admired. At best, my only record has been a fuzzy, out of focus photograph shot in haste. But now, thanks to the skills of artist Richard Ellis, I can take all the time I want to examine in wonderment the living faces of the deep.

Deep Atlantic, by the same author that brought us *Monsters of the Sea* and *The Book of Whales*, is a valuable contribution not only to the public at large but to the scientific community — a fascinating account of the exploration and discovery of a world that few know about and even fewer have ever seen first-hand.

Dr Robert D. Ballard is President of the Institute for Exploration in Mystic, Connecticut; his books include *The Discovery of the Titanic*, published by Orion, priced £7.99.

Because a fire was in his head

Peter Ackroyd is drawn into the early life of a poet whose passions helped to define a nation

He came from a decaying Irish culture, and set himself the task of reviving it from the ruins of old fairy; he was born to a Protestant family going down with the "Ascendancy" and was obsessed, all his life by the notion of racial or cultural nobility. In his private life he was often considered to be an affected snob but, in his public writings, he espoused a grand vision of a renovated people and civilisation. But was Ireland good enough for him? Could it be trusted to embody Yeats's vision? This is the theme of Professor Foster's magisterial first volume.

As a youth the burgeoning poet became drawn to Irish nationalism, but his first great enthusiasm, in Foster's account, was for the varieties of magical practice. Recent volumes of Yeatsian biography have intimated that he turned from a private to a public world, moving through a moon-struck occultism to political commitment; in fact, as Foster suggests, both tendencies existed together as one of the more paradoxical aspects of a most paradoxical man.

The early interest in Irish nationalism was inevitable; he was an intense and excitable young man who conflated his own ancestry with that for his country. He created a myth of Ireland at the same time as he fashioned a myth for himself. Professor Foster gives a long and credible account of how that early enthusiasm gradually diminished, until there were occasions when Yeats spoke on behalf of the old Ascendancy: certainly he was never much in favour of Catholics whom he depicted, in one memorable passage, as "groping for halfpence in a greasy till by the light of a holy candle".

His interest in the occult was more permanent and profound. For much of his life he was summoning spirits and gazing into crystal balls; he was a member of the Order of the Golden Dawn, and consulted various "mediums" who were happy to introduce him to spiritual guides. Foster very wisely suggests that there was a tendency among Irish Protestants to turn to the "other" world as their own prestige began to slip away; indeed, the great writers of ghost stories come from that edict tradition across the water.

But Yeats's interest has all the marks of an obsession. For him it seems to have been a way of acquiring power, in a highly secretive and yet most convenient fashion. All his life he was devoted to power; soon enough he was lurching with prime ministers and peers but, before his incarnation as a public man, he was on visiting terms with long-dead seers and visionaries.

W.B. Yeats: *A Life* is a relentlessly detailed book and Professor Foster has clearly tried to be "definitive". His approach has the great merit of placing Yeats very firmly within the context of his times; much of the poet's first 50 years was spent involved in literary organisations, political parties and the machinations of the Irish National Theatre Society with all the consequent feuds, recriminations and polemics. Foster records all of these, but there is sometimes the danger of Yeats himself becoming obscured by the dust of forgotten controversies.

W.B. YEATS
A Life
Volume I: The
Apprentice Mage
By R. F. Foster
OUP, £25
ISBN 0 19 21735 1

Yet this is not to deny the range and achievement of Foster's work. The scholarship, as well as the criticism, are first-rate. He is particularly good, for example, in conveying the ineluctable process by which Yeats created his public and poetic identities. He was able to see his life from the outside, as it were, and thus to give it shape. He created his own system of belief and, as Foster points out, annexed "writers and philosophers into his personal pantheon". In fact his technique was all of a piece, whether he was dealing with the Golden Dawn, the Abbey Theatre, or Ireland itself; he always became attached to a larger entity, and then proceeded to assimilate it like some predatory literary amoeba.

He emphasised his Irishness, at least in England, as a way of conferring upon himself a distinctive identity; but it was also a means of defining, and marketing, what might otherwise have been an inchoate or inconclusive vision. He was of such unsure or unsettled character that he needed to bolster it with various assumed roles. A man without a fixed self can also have a genius for self-advertisement; it is a way of asserting that which otherwise might not exist. He said once that he had been "driven into public life" but he was rarely, if ever, a back-seat driver.

Foster's biography also provides proof of the essential ambiguity of the man. All his life he moved from London to Dublin, posing alternately as a Rhymer or a Republican; and then, by dividing, he conquered. He commuted between Maud Gonne and Lady Gregory, doing alternative vivisections before females who in turn represented political drama and theatrical politics.

He was absent-minded but also masterful, insecure but haughty. He manifested "egocentricity and aggressiveness", as Foster notes, and suffered from what he himself called "our fierce Irish hatred"; nevertheless, he managed to strike an attitude of absent-minded unworldliness. He moved uneasily between aesthetics and politics, art and nationalism, English culture and "Irish philistinism".

Richard Ellmann, in his *Yeats: The Man and The Masks*, describes how the poet lamented that he had forgotten most of what he had once known but then promptly added: "there must be some reason why I wanted to write that lying sentence, for it has been in my head for weeks." And here lies the truth of the man: he existed in words rather than deeds or beliefs. His ideas were often quite idiotic, but his verse is inspired; his actual personality was difficult and in certain aspects treacherous, but his poetic persona is magnificent.

All the errancy and contradictions of his temperament were resolved in that poetry, therefore, where the slow spell of ritual words afforded him the authority he could not find elsewhere. He invented his voice in *Innisfree* and by the time his *Collected Poems* appeared in 1908 he had created a poetry both lyrical and demonic, melodic and rhetorical. It may be that, in the second part of this voluminous biography, he will be seen to find some resolution within his own life as well. But, even as it stands, the first volume will remain a central text for all admirers of Yeats.



Drawn into the occult: a faked "spirit photograph" of Yeats

A nation built from stories

An urban planner inspects a hovel around the capital of Martinique with a view to razing it and relocating the slum-dwellers. He is attacked and stoned by a vagabond. From this simple beginning, Patrick Chamoiseau plunges us into a fabulous narrative history of Martinique, which leaves us as dazed by his gift of storytelling as the urban planner by the stone. His is a restlessly inventive prose, revealing in the possibilities of words. He could easily have lost control in the joy of storytelling, but Chamoiseau reins in the narrative, giving it a documentary framework and a tight internal structure demarcated by the four "Ages" of Martinique's development.

The excitement of the novel lies in this tension between order and carnival, a tension at the heart of its meaning. The first part, set mostly in the 19th century, portrays slavery as no other novel has done, not in terms of a uniform parade of black victims, but as a carnival of moods, events and people. We are given a collage of characters inhabiting masks of sorcery, rebellion and revelry. Each is individuated but each belongs to interlocking communities: there are maroons, mulattos, field-negrees, house-negrees and *chabins* (blond individuals with African features), whose various pres-



Chamoiseau: brings the Creole imagination to life

David Dabydeen
TEXACO
By Patrick Chamoiseau
Granta, £15.99
ISBN 1 85301 045 5

ences testify to the chaotic social and sexual history of the island.

Stories and characters gyrate and jostle for space, each noisily and lyrically, each brilliantly costumed and ragged, and we are swept from the spectacle of slavery to indentured labour, to migration from the plantation, to urbanisation, then through the catastrophe of a volcano and two world wars to the present-day colonial status of

oil systems of commerce, see the slum as a place of unruliness and disorder. Marie-Sophie's "slum", however, is the point at which Africans have arrived after two centuries of slavery. Here they will establish systems of self-help and interdependency. But the "slum" is more than social space. It is the location of the Creole imagination. Marie-Sophie is embarked upon nation-building, but the nation will remain chaotic without the symmetry of the imagination. So Marie-Sophie establishes a town, "Texaco", and writes a novel, *Texaco*.

Patrick Chamoiseau is an unknown in Britain, as is his island, Martinique, but *Texaco* will surely correct this. It is an epic novel, deservedly the winner of the Prix Goncourt. Given that it has sold more than 500,000 copies so far, and been translated into 14 languages (there by Rose-Myriam Réjouis and Val Vinokourov), *Texaco* will be appreciated as one of the major fictional achievements of our century.

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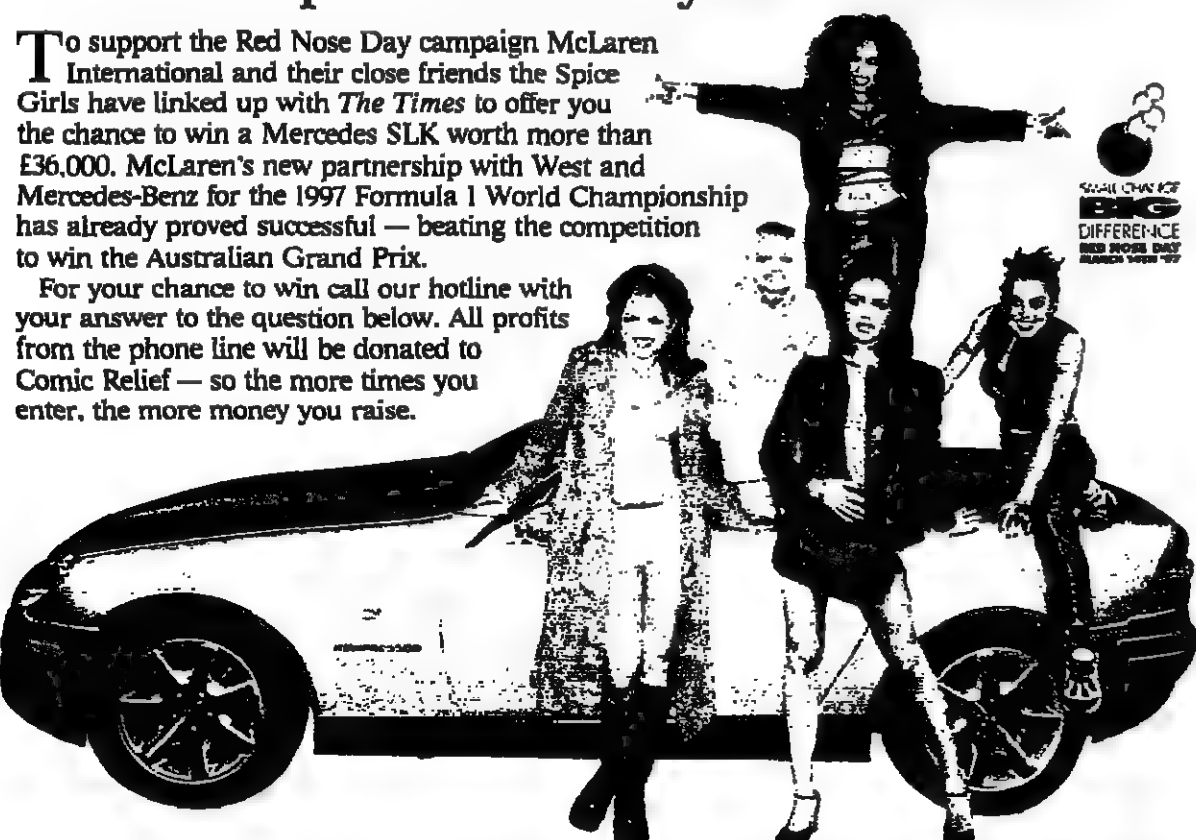
THE TIMES

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To support the Red Nose Day campaign McLaren International and their close friends the Spice Girls have linked up with *The Times* to offer you the chance to win a Mercedes SLK worth more than £36,000. McLaren's new partnership with West and Mercedes-Benz for the 1997 Formula 1 World Championship has already proved successful — beating the competition to win the Australian Grand Prix.

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Spice Girls, who are donating the proceeds of their No 1 hit *Who Do You Think You Are?* to Comic Relief, hope to be at the Grand Prix.

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CHANGING TIMES

Imperial legacy that left a nation searching for an identity

Russia does not have a national flag — only an imperial one. The flag on the Kremlin after the collapse of the Soviet regime was the emblem of the tsarist Empire. This symbolic irony sums up the main dilemma of Russia today: how to free itself from its own empire.

The collapse of the Soviet Union ended four centuries of imperial rule by Russia. Most of the empire's subject peoples have redefined themselves as nation states since 1991. Only Russia seems unable to do this — and perhaps cannot until it comes to terms with the loss of its own imperial role. Having ceased to be an empire, Russia must now learn to become a nation state.

This is the timely theme of Geoffrey Hosking's impressive history: the construction of the empire stunted the development of Russian nationhood. It is a persuasive argument, which perhaps it took an Englishman to make. Who else would understand what happens to a nation when it becomes an empire on Russia's scale?

Hosking begins with a survey of the growth of the imperial state from Ivan the

Terrible to Catherine the Great. He then discusses how this prevented the development of national forces and institutions. The nobility was too dependent on the State, and steeped in the culture of the West to become a national leadership. There were no real burghers, in the Western sense, to create a civic culture in the towns. As for the peasants, they lived in their own separate world, cut off by their own self-governing communities, customary laws and illiteracy.

The peasantry is Hosking's biggest weakness. Like Solzhenitsyn, he tends to idealise their "communal spirit" and to overestimate the real potential of their institutions as the building blocks of Russian nationhood. Perhaps this is because he has looked at the village only from a distance, and so has not noticed its internal weaknesses or violence.

But his knowledge of religion is his greatest strength, and he puts it at the centre of his argument. I have never read

a better explanation of why Orthodoxy failed to integrate the Russian nation. Its promotion was the mission of the Russian Empire, based upon the idea of Moscow as "the third Rome", the only centre of the true religion after the fall of Constantinople. Meanwhile, the Church was dangerously divorced from the peasantry, who preferred their own sects to the Scriptures in a Church Slavonic which they could not read. The Bible was not translated into Russian until the 1870s — after Marx's *Kapital*.

The last hundred years of tsarist rule were a three-way struggle to define and lead the Russian nation. The intelligentsia sought to create "Russia" in cultural terms, and to recreate it through social revolution. The liberals sought to create a political nation based upon the slowly emerging civic culture fostered by the reforms of the 1860s. And the reactionaries tried to define Russia in ethnic terms, and to make it dominant within the empire and the Slavic world.

All three trends are well discussed by Hosking. But his central thesis, that empire enslaved nation, is not quite so persuasive here.

The Russian nation had surely come of age by the turn of the century. Its cultural life was one of the most vibrant in the world, and the 1905 Revolution was partly an expression of this. Hosking underestimates the political force of this emergent nationhood, compressing his discussion of the First World War and the February Revolution, when this national movement reached its apogee, into a few pages.

Nonetheless, and despite its very slightly stodgy style, *Russia: People and Empire* is the most interesting and authoritative account of Russian imperial history in English. It is a masterful synthesis, intelligent and lucid, passionately argumentative but always fair, which everyone should read who wants to understand the origins of Russia's predicament today. Let's hope there's a Russian translation soon.

Orlando Figes's *A People's Tragedy: The Russian Revolution, 1917-1925*, is published by Cape, priced £25.

Orlando Figes

RUSSIA
People and Empire
1552-1917
By Geoffrey Hosking
HarperCollins, £20
ISBN 0 00 255536 0



View of the canal of the Moika in St Petersburg, 1815 (from *British Art Treasures From Russian Imperial Collections in the Hermitage, Yale*, £45)

Would they were all at sea

North of the literary frontier that sunders the two Americas, writers conventionally trade in realism; to the south, they tend to practise magic. If the map is not quite that simply colour-coded, it is thanks to rarities such as Francisco Goldman, a Guatemalan New Yorker who keeps a foot in both traditions. After his impressive debut, *The Long Night of White Chickens*, the collision between cultures has delivered a second, deeply exploratory contemplation of a fissured continent.

The Ordinary Seaman escorts a rabble of Central American workers to a remote pier in Brooklyn, where they are hired to renovate a ship which they will then crew. *The Urus* turns out to be a rotting carcass, unplumbed and without electricity, its deck porous with rust-ringed cavities, its innards a breeding ground for fearless rats. Unpaid by their evasive employer, the illegal aliens are reduced to *de facto* slavery. They come to depend on the ship's apologetic Captain Elias and his first mate, who with less and less frequency drive over from Manhattan to distribute provisions and empty promises.

One of the ordinary seamen, Esteban, chooses to brave *terra firma*. Though still a teenager, he is already a

Jasper Rees

THE ORDINARY
SEAMAN
By Francisco Goldman
Faber, £15.99
ISBN 0 571 19101 0

battle-scarred Sandinista veterans haunted by the corpses in his own memory, and takes to thieving booty from local delivery trucks. Sometimes the boxes contain food, but once he brings back toys — appropriately for a crew who are as powerless as children. Soon he falls in with Joaquina, a manicurist who ties him up and takes him in. In one of his endearingly unsuited brushes with symbolism, Goldman makes her a collector of colanders and slotted spoons. Like a utensil from her own collection, she has got Esteban out of hot water.

Goldman swings his camera round to fill you in on the wily captain Elias and his first mate Mark. It turns out they are old college pals who always dreamt of making their fortune together. *The Urus*, a vast, immovable image of their grounded ambition, is their last, catastrophic throw of the dice. They fall out when the crew's *viejo* — its most ancient member — is scalded by oil and the slippery Elias, fearful of letting him go near a hospital, tries holistic treatments on him. Elias has done time down in the jungles of South America, dabbling with shamanism in the same spirit of imperialistic dilettantism that finds him toying with the lives of 14 blameless Central Americans. Across the ocean, the Berlin Wall topples while Goldman dispiritingly, intricately describes the protective fencing that is thrown up around the land of the free.

He also, not quite as satisfyingly, filters the narrative through the eyes of the ship visitor who will liberate the *marineros*. Despite his philanthropic intentions, even he uses them as a source of stories to take back to his European girlfriend (a more privileged foreigner, she). But what stories they are, horrifyingly based — it emerges in an afterword — on a true story.



Henry R. Morland's vision of David Garrick as Richard III (completed c 1775 and now in the Garrick Club) followed a fashion for theatrical painting which the actor helped to set

Paintings and the painter of mankind

The Irish actor Charles Macklin once rushed off the stage, knocked down the prompter, and returned to announce indignantly to the pit: "The fellow interrupted me in my grand pause!" The pit understood: 18th-century theatre audiences were much more interested in star performance than in the twists and turns of the plot or the finer points of direction. It is no coincidence that the mid-to-late Georgian period was the golden age of theatrical portraiture.

Hogarth's huge canvas of David Garrick as Richard III (one of 18 paintings of the actor in that role) was completed in 1745, five years after his sensational debut in the role. Garrick was quick to detect promotional possibilities, and his partnership with Johan Zoffany was of crucial importance in establishing the popularity of theatrical painting as an independent genre in England. From 1761 the Society of Artists, of which Garrick was a founding member, held annual exhibitions.

The Garrick Club's collection has grown from several hundred paintings once owned by the actor Charles Mathews, the son of a bookseller and Wesleyan preacher, the friend of Leigh Hunt, Coleridge and the Lambs, was born in the year that Garrick retired. His paintings were acquired by the club shortly after its foundation in the 1830s. The committee of the day offered his widow an ungenerous £1,000, and her circumstances obliged her to accept, although she called it "a sad sacrifice".

Ian McIntyre enjoys a dramatic view of British theatrical history

PICTURES IN
THE GARRICK CLUB
A Catalogue

Compiled and written by
Geoffrey Ashton, edited
by Kalman A. Burnim
and Andrew Wilton
Garrick Club
in association with
Unicorn Press, 1995
ISBN 0 900290 14 7

The collection — drawings and sculpture as well as paintings, and now comprising more than a thousand items — was last catalogued in the 1930s. This new version was commissioned 15 years ago, and Geoffrey Ashton, the distinguished theatre and art historian, was still working on it at the time of his early death in 1991. His manuscript has been revised and edited by Andrew Wilton, Keeper of the British Collection at the Tate, and by the American scholar Kalman A. Burnim, an authority on Garrick as a director, and joint author of the monumental *Biographical Dictionary of the Theatre* — one of the many publishing triumphs of the Southern Illinois University Press.

Elegantly typeset in Baskerville, and with almost a hundred fine colour plates, this is an outstanding piece of book-making. Zoffany's splendid portrait of Garrick as the cheerfully glib Lord Chalkstone is used to arresting effect

on the jacket. Hugh Tempest-Radford and the Unicorn Press have done the club and its collection proud.

There are, however, some careless slips in the text. In the commentary on Zoffany's famous painting of Garrick and Mrs Pritchard in *Macbeth*, for example, the line — which prompts Lady Macbeth to seize the daggers from her husband — "Look on't again I dare not" — is misquoted. Nor is the assertion that the costume for *Macbeth* in the 18th century was traditionally a Windsor uniform correct. The Windsor uniform, for the Royal Family and members of the Royal Household (not military garb as suggested here) was the creation of George III, who came to the throne in 1760.

The descriptions of some of the more obscure paintings also leaves something to be desired. A canvas by Philip Mercier, said to be of the actress Peg Woffington, Garrick's mistress for a time, offers a case in point. The editors tell us that "the sitter contemplates the miniature of a man (said to be Garrick)". But they then quote a catalogue of Mercier's work which dates the picture about 1735-36, and observes that "the identification with Peg Woffington is unconvincing and the subject evidently fanciful". It certainly is. In 1735-6, as Professor Burnim knows better than most, Garrick was still a schoolboy in Lichfield and Woffington, was just establishing herself in Dublin.

More generally, although the editorial decision not to go in for detailed interpretation is sound, the text of the catalogue listings is disappointingly austere. In some instances more space is devoted to provenance and related matters than to anything else. Under John Gilroy's oil painting of Donald Wolfitt, for instance, we read: "Sir Donald is shown with grey hair brushed back and wears a dark jacket, a Garrick Club tie and a white shirt. He became a member of the Garrick Club in 1942."

That doesn't make the old monster sound very interesting. Wolfitt was important not because he wore a bit of faded pink and green polyester round his neck but because he was the greatest ham-actor of the mid-20th century. We are told it is planned to remedy this in the not-too-distant future by publishing a companion volume devoted to the biographies of sitters, but two-part catalogues don't make for convenient reading.

And what about the paintings? All we are offered in this volume is a ten-page index which does no more than record their dates and list the works by which they are represented. Some of the artists — Batoni, Beerbaum, de Louthembourg, Pellegrini, Vandergucht — led lives every bit as colourful as those of their subjects. Even if they didn't wear Garrick ties.

Ian McIntyre is at work on a new biography of David Garrick.

Raymond Poincaré's career is one of the most important in modern French history. He got going early — a deputy at 26, a minister at 33, Prime Minister for the first time at 51 (having refused the office at 38), and the youngest ever President of the Third Republic at 52. He served from 1913 to 1920, a momentous period, and after the conclusion of his term was the first President to return to government, holding the premiership on two further occasions. In his first postwar ministry he took the decision to occupy the Ruhr when the Germans defaulted on reparations payments. In the second he stabilised the franc. Before his death in 1934, he had published his memoirs in ten volumes.

Since then very little has been written about him; only two biographies in French and none in English. Moreover, the French biographies were

RAYMOND
POINCARÉ
By J. F. V. Keiger
Cambridge University
Press, £40
ISBN 0 521 57387 4

written before his private papers came to light in the 1970s. (They were previously thought to have been destroyed.) Now Professor J. F. V. Keiger of Salford University, using this essential new material, has produced a life of Poincaré that is not only a model of scholarship, but also remarkably fair and understanding. The book should do much to redeem Poincaré's reputation where it has been

unjustly impugned, not least in France.

The worst charge against him is that, as an exceptionally hands-on President in the crisis of July-August 1914, he pushed France towards war. As a Lorrainer, he is assumed to have been hawkish and revanchist, but Keiger shows that this view of him, and of his role at the time, is false. Far from being a reckless warmonger, he sought accommodation with Germany until it became clear that war was inevitable, and then did his utmost to ensure that Germany would be seen as the aggressor, that France would enter the war as a united nation, and that Britain would stand with France.

Perceiving the significance to the British of Belgian neu-

trality, he vetoed a proposal by General Joffre to move into Belgium in anticipation of the German attack through that country. The "Poincaré-la-Guerre" myth was the result of systematic denigration of him during and after the war, mainly from the extreme Left and much of the German-financed.

Keiger's measured defence is all the more persuasive in view of his candour about Poincaré's faults. On the whole he seems not to find the man very sympathetic, though we are told that his cold exterior concealed a nature which, to those close to him, was warmly affectionate.

Throughout his life he was driven by ambition and com-

petitiveness, and he had a tendency — which the author finds "unendearing" — to parade his intellectual superiority. As a young politician he acquired a reputation for strict probity that was not wholly deserved. (He did not hesitate to use his influence and patronage as Minister of Education to secure his own election to the Académie Française.) But his worst fault — the opposite of that commonly ascribed to him — was excessive caution amounting, at times, to moral cowardice. In the Dreyfus affair he was soon aware, as a good lawyer, of the probability that there had been a grave injustice, but remained silent for a long time and did not speak out until it was safe to do so.

Very different was the con-

duct in that affair of Georges Clemenceau — one of many examples of incompatibility between the two men. Yet in November 1917 Poincaré turned to Clemenceau to form a government, subordinating his personal feelings to the

interests of the country. Clemenceau's triumph as national leader caused him agonies of envy, and there were many disagreements between them, in which Poincaré was not always wrong. Keiger is fascinating about their strange relationship and complementary qualities. Both were great patriots, and at a moment of supreme danger they stood together.

The brass ring just out of reach

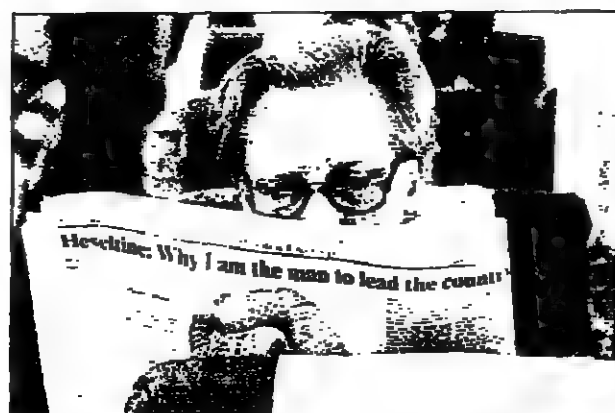
TO WRITE a satisfying biography of practising politicians was once considered a task that verged on the impossible. Recent books assessing Tony Blair, Kenneth Clarke, Michael Portillo and John Prescott suggest a revolt against that approach. Michael Crick's entertaining and balanced account of Michael Heseltine's life and career suggests once again that the effort is worthwhile.

Michael Heseltine is a rare figure in postwar politics. Crick outlines in considerable detail the means by which the ferociously ambitious Heseltine acquired his fortune. Coming down from Oxford, he embarked on an imaginative but rather haphazard

Tim Hames

MICHAEL
HESELTINE
A Life
By Michael Crick
Hamish Hamilton, £30
ISBN 0 241 13691 1

career as a property developer, then abandoned that for the more glamorous world of publishing. Here again he drove himself to the edge of ruin before executing an improbable rescue via such titles as *Accountancy Age*. Michael Crick tells this tale with real gusto and rightly suggests that much of Mr Heseltine's subsequent story as a politi-



But was anyone listening? Michael Heseltine in 1990

cian could be anticipated on the basis of his record as an entrepreneur.

That political career is outlined carefully and with admirable neutrality. Crick stresses Heseltine's emphasis on dynamic action and not a little self-promotion. Where that proves productive, for example his passionate advocacy of urban renewal in Liverpool,

Crick is swift to offer rightful praise. Where the opposite appears more accurate — the commercial failure of Concorde under his watch as Minister for Aerospace under Ted Heath — the author is no less ready to assign blame. Precisely because of this rigorous balance, Crick's biography seems set to become the standard tome on his subject.

If any single aspect of the Heseltine character is brought out by Crick it is his passion for the concept of UK Ltd, fostered by co-operation between government and big business — unlike his Thatcherite colleagues, Heseltine never displays more than the minimum necessary concern for the problems of smaller enterprises. That in turn is paralleled by his strengths and weaknesses as a politician. Numerous associates suggest, and Crick seems to concur, that Heseltine's failure to capture the ultimate prize rested on his inability to court the more humble Conservative backbencher — the political equivalent of the one-man business.

As Crick concludes, that defect means the Deputy Prime Minister is left with an unsatisfying legacy as the man who removed Margaret Thatcher from Downing Street but could not put himself in her place.

THE TIMES BOOKSHOP

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Bargains of the week — from Easter in Iceland to rambling in Italy and cut-price fares to Copenhagen

FLIGHTS

DEBONAIR has lowered fares for midweek flights between April 8 and May 1. The airline is charging a flat £39 one way from Luton to Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Barcelona, Madrid, Munich or Rome. Book by March 31. Details: 0541 500300.

■ AFFORDABLE business-class fares are offered by Laker's Premier Business Service from March 21. Gatwick to Miami costs £1,298. Details: 01293 789000.

■ AIR Portugal has "open-jaw" excursions to Lisbon, Oporto and Faro. Prices start at £128, excluding Easter. Details: 0171-828 0262.

■ VIRGIN Atlantic to Johannesburg cost £419 return when you depart by March 20. Details: 0171-258 0280.

■ DURING April, Delta flights to Los Angeles cost £285 through Air Tickets Direct. Details: 0990 320321.

■ FLIGHTBOOKERS has New York or Boston from Glasgow for £219, excluding Easter. Details: 0141-204 1919.

HOLIDAYS

VOUCHERS offering £100 off a break to Disneyland Paris plus discounts of up to 25 per cent will be available from tomorrow to those booking overseas holidays for the next winter at Thomas Cook. Details from its shops.

■ SKIING in Verbier for a week from March 23 is on offer for adults for only £334 from Ski Esprit and includes ferry crossings, most meals and chalet accommodation. Details: 01252 616789.

■ WALKING breaks over Easter to Italy, southern Greece and Madrid are available from Ramblers Holidays. A week visiting Lake Garda and Venice is the best deal, at £475 a person, with a flight from Gatwick on March 29 and half-board accommodation. Details: 01707 331133.

■ PARIS for Easter from £145 a person with two nights' B&B and Eurostar travel is on offer from Crystal Cities. Details: 0181-241 5040.

■ ICELAND for Easter, using a flight from Blackpool on March 29, is available from

Travelcade from £349 a person, including eight nights' B&B. Details: 01253 23545.

■ EASTER in Cyprus for £279 a person is on offer from Odyssey Holidays, with a flight from Luton on March 29 and a week's self-catering studio accommodation. Details: 0181-343 9090.

■ SAVINGS of 10 per cent are available for Easter week bookings in West Country cottages from Farm and Cottage Holidays. A Cornish cottage sleeping ten costs £314. Details: 01237 479698.

■ ROMAN holidays at bargain prices in April are available from Room Service if booked by March 31. Prices start at £179 a person for five nights' B&B in a central budget hotel. Flights go mid-week from Luton. Details: 0171-636 6888.

■ CHINA for £665 a person for a ten-day escorted tour including the Great Wall and the Forbidden City is on offer from Bales Tours, using a flight from Heathrow on April 29. Details: 01306 889523.



Watch a one-day international during a week at the Barbados Royal Pavilion with Caribbean Expressions. Price: £185. Flight on April 28. Details: 0171-431 2131

HOTELS

FLORIDA hotels from as little as £17 a room a night are available from the bookings specialist Hotelshop USA. Details: 0181-995 3010.

■ A THREE-NIGHT break starting on March 28 at the Grand Hotel in Torquay, available through Superbreak Mini-Holidays, costs £195 a person half-board and includes a champagne reception, a trip to the Newton Abbot races and a "casino" night. Details: 0161-238 5257.

■ THE latest full-colour directory of the 233 members of the Small Luxury Hotels of the World consortium, including for the first time hotels in Cambodia, Portugal and Central America, costs £5, including postage and packing. Details: 01372 375116.

■ SOME cottages are still available over Easter from Rural Retreats, such as Primrose Cottage at Exbourne near the edge of Dartmoor at £327 for four nights, sleeping four. Details: 01386 701177.

■ THE Caledonian Hotel in Edinburgh has a two-night

offer at £390 a room for double occupancy, including Scottish breakfasts, dinner on one evening, transfers and a half-day chauffeured tour of the city. Available through Leading Hotels of the World. Details: 0800 181123.

■ AN APRIL Fool's Day special is on offer at the Grosvenor House's Café Nico restaurant with a two for the price of one deal for lunch or dinner on that day only. The menus for two are priced at £24.50 and £29.50 including service. Details: 0171-495 2275.

■ DETAILS of B&B accommodation in National Trust properties, ranging from a pub in Norfolk to a hill farm in Snowdonia, are available from the trust at PO Box 39, Bromley BR13XL. Send an A5 envelope with first-class stamp. Details: 0171-447 6700.

■ SEE the British Grand Prix at Silverstone in July and stay a night at Birmingham's Novotel Hotel for £170 a person, double occupancy rate. Price includes coach transfer with guide. Booking through Goldenrail. Details: 0161-238 5206.

FERRIES

STENA LINE is offering 20 per cent off fares to Ireland if you book and pay by April 30. A new ten-day fare costs £128 return — both for a car and up to five passengers. Details: 0990 707070.

■ P&O FERRIES has a new offer on Dover-Calais of £74 — for a car and nine passengers — for any five-day return ticket if paid for by April 30. Details: 0990 980980.

■ BRITANNIA Ferries has introduced 24-hour returns to France from Poole and Portsmouth, £19, and £24 on Portsmouth-St Malo — both for a car and up to nine passengers. Valid until May 15. Details: 0181-324 4000.

■ HOVERSPEED is charging £35 for a motorcycle and rider off-peak on Dover-Calais. Folkestone-Boulogne prices start at £30. Details: 0990 240241.

■ HOVERSPEED is offering breaks from £37 a person for two nights' B&B in Boulogne, based on four sharing a car, two people a room. Details: 0990 240241.

CHECK-IN

NEW YORK	£165
WASHINGTON	£178
BOSTON	£176
TORONTO	£218
ATLANTA	£225
LAS VEGAS	£251
MEXICO CITY	£276
DUBAI	£289
VANCOUVER	£293
INDIA	£343
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BANGKOK	£383
SINGAPORE	£408
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TOKYO	£458
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THREE MONTHS	£599
THREE MONTHS	£599
THREE MONTHS	£599

NEW YORK	£160
HONG KONG	£440
AMSTERDAM	£359
PARIS	£359
BRISBANE	£359
MELBOURNE	£359
SINGAPORE	£359
TOKYO	£359
AUSTRALIA	£359
NEW ZEALAND	£359

NEW YORK	£160
HONG KONG	£440
AMSTERDAM	£359
PARIS	£359
BRISBANE	£359
MELBOURNE	£359
SINGAPORE	£359
TOKYO	£359
AUSTRALIA	£359
NEW ZEALAND	£359

ATLANTA	£245
BALTIMORE	£218
BOSTON	£195
CHICAGO	£225
DALLAS	£225
DENVER	£225
DETROIT	£225
FORT LAUDERDALE	£225
FORT MYERS	£215
HOUSTON	£225
LAS VEGAS	£225
LOS ANGELES	£225
MIAMI	£225
MINNEAPOLIS	£225
NEW YORK	£195

NEW ORLEANS	£315
ORLANDO	£225
PHILADELPHIA	£215
PHOENIX	£275
SALT LAKE CITY	£275
SAN FRANCISCO	£268
SARASOTA	£215
SEATTLE	£225
TAMPA	£275
WASHINGTON	£195
TORONTO	£225
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LONDON	0181 559 7725
MANCHESTER	0161 456 2515
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BIRMINGHAM	0121 585 7775
CARDIFF	01222 377 091

MAJOR USA	Prices from
CALIFORNIA	£270
DENVER	£260
NEW YORK	£180
BOSTON	£180
FLORIDA	£240
CAROLINAS	£180

WORLDWIDE	0161 272 8455
SYDNEY	£609
AUCKLAND	£664
BANGKOK	£359
HONG KONG	£461
BALI	£437
TOKYO	£499
DELHI	£339
DUBAI	£290
RIO	£344
NEW YORK	£172

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WORLDWIDE DISCOUNT FLIGHTS	0161 669 8607
ACCESS VISA WELCOME	0161 669 8607
DISCOUNTED INSURANCE	0161 669 8607
ATOL 3712	0161 669 8607

USA Airtours plc	01582 44 55 55
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BALTIMORE	£218
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CHICAGO	£225
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DENVER	£225
DETROIT	£225
FORT LAUDERDALE	£225
FORT MYERS	£215
HOUSTON	£225
LAS VEGAS	£225
LOS ANGELES	£225
MIAMI	£225
MINNEAPOLIS	£225
NEW YORK	£195

ORLANDO HOTLINE	0181 559 7786
For all your travel needs to Orlando, Florida	0181 559 7786
ABTA 98047	ATOL 63065

MAJOR USA	Prices from
CALIFORNIA	£270
DENVER	£260
NEW YORK	£180
BOSTON	£180
FLORIDA	£240
CAROLINAS	£180

MAJOR USA	Prices from
CALIFORNIA	£270
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CHEAPEST FLIGHTS	01476 500089
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Kristin Scott Thomas in *The English Patient*

Tunisia aims to cash in on Oscar film

By STEVE KEENAN

TUNISIA is banking on the screen appeal of *The English Patient* to win a new market for its Saharan sands. The Oscar epic, which opens in UK cinemas tomorrow, features the Tunisian oases of Tozeur, as well as souks of the seaside resorts Sfax and Mahdia.

The Tunisian Tourist Office

(TNO) is hoping the spectacular desert scenes will encourage upmarket British tourists to spend several mid-nights at the oasis. One travel operator is already planning an *English Patient* tour.

Last year, barely 1,000 British tourists visited Tozeur, and Tunisia as a whole has seen a decline in UK numbers from 267,000 in 1994 to 200,000 last year. This year

the TNO expects a 20 per cent increase; the film is likely to attract new visitors to take desert excursions by air from Tunis or by four-wheel-drive vehicle from the resorts.

The TNO has spent £20,000 as main sponsor of the film's premiere, and has mounted a 17-city roadshow. It is also encouraging tour operators to capitalise on the film. Operators including Panorama,

Cosmos, Wigmore Holidays and Cadogan already feature the southern Sahara — and Panorama plans an *English Patient* tour for winter 1997-98.

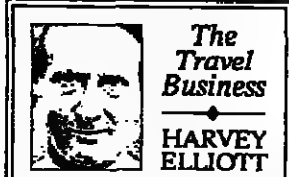
The film follows a tradition of film-making in Tunisia. Houssein Ben Azouz, TNO's UK director, says *Star Wars* and *Raiders of the Lost Ark* were filmed there.

In *The English Patient*, the

relationship between the British actors Ralph Fiennes, as Count Ladislaus Almásy, and Kristin Scott Thomas (Katherine Clifton) starts in the desert, where a 36km road was specially built. Miss Scott Thomas says: "The film is not showing itself as a picture postcard; but the audience will get the beauty of the desert through osmosis."

● Film review, page 31

Will technology signal an end to hotel luxury?



The Travel Business HARVEY ELLIOTT

THE NIGHT I woke in the early hours in London's Halkin Hotel and completely failed in my efforts to turn on the bedside light is etched deep in my memory. I managed — by accident — to open the curtains, turn on the television, call the night porter and raise the bottom of the bed. But the simple task of switching on the light eluded me.

The Halkin prides itself on ensuring complete darkness in the bedroom which, it claims, guarantees a good night's sleep — until you wake in the early hours and want to turn on the light.

Then you need to know which button to press on the black console beside the bed which, though efficient in daylight, becomes as impen-

more interested in keeping that modern switched on? One of London's supposedly "old-fashioned" hotels is the Goring, one of the few still owned by its founding family. Yet the Goring, tucked away in a side street near Victoria station, was once considered a daring innovator when, in 1910, O.R. Goring provided a private bathroom and central heating in every bedroom.

Many people regard it as one of the friendliest hotels in London. But it does not have ISDN and its staff wear traditional uniforms rather than the snazzy outfits seen at the Metropolitan.

The growing split between traditional and what the Metropolitan calls "hip" does not stop at hotels. Airlines are introducing impersonal electronic ticketing, while emphasising their devotion to personal care and attention.

Fashion sways between Jaeger and Red or Dead for women and Chester Barrie and Jean Paul Gaultier for men.

London restaurants now appeal either to those who like Rules or those who prefer the steely efficiency of Mezz.

Long-stay holidaymakers seek either exotic, undeveloped parts of the world or the pampered convenience of an all-inclusive hotel.

Travel is at a crossroads. Will travellers continue to demand the comforts and elegance of the past or the slick electronic efficiency of the future? The success or failure of the Metropolitan may well show which way the wind is blowing.

Cruise and ferry price wars rage

By HARVEY ELLIOTT AND STEVE KEENAN

A PRICE war broke out on the high seas and in the English Channel yesterday as Thomson cut the cost of cruising to its lowest level and ferry rivals slashed early booking prices.

Thomson's commercial director, Steve Carley, announced prices for a holiday afloat in the Caribbean from 1999 for two weeks. First-time cruisers now make up 60 per cent of passengers.

The company, which has three cruise ships and expects to carry more than 100,000 passengers this year, is positioning the 493-cabin *Emerald* in the Dominican Republic port of Santa Domingo with connecting UK flights from 18 regional airports.

Thomson is offering a one-week Red Sea cruise with visits to Egypt, Jordan and Israel. Prices for the cruise, which gives passengers the chance of seeing the Valley of the Kings, the Pyramids, Petra and the holy cities of Israel, start at £579.

Additional cruise liners coming into service have enabled prices in the Far East to fall, too, with a week at sea and a week in Phuket, Thailand, costing from 1969 including flights.

At the same time early booking mania has returned to plague Channel ferry operators to the considerable benefit of Continent-bound holiday-makers.

Le Shuttle and Stena Line

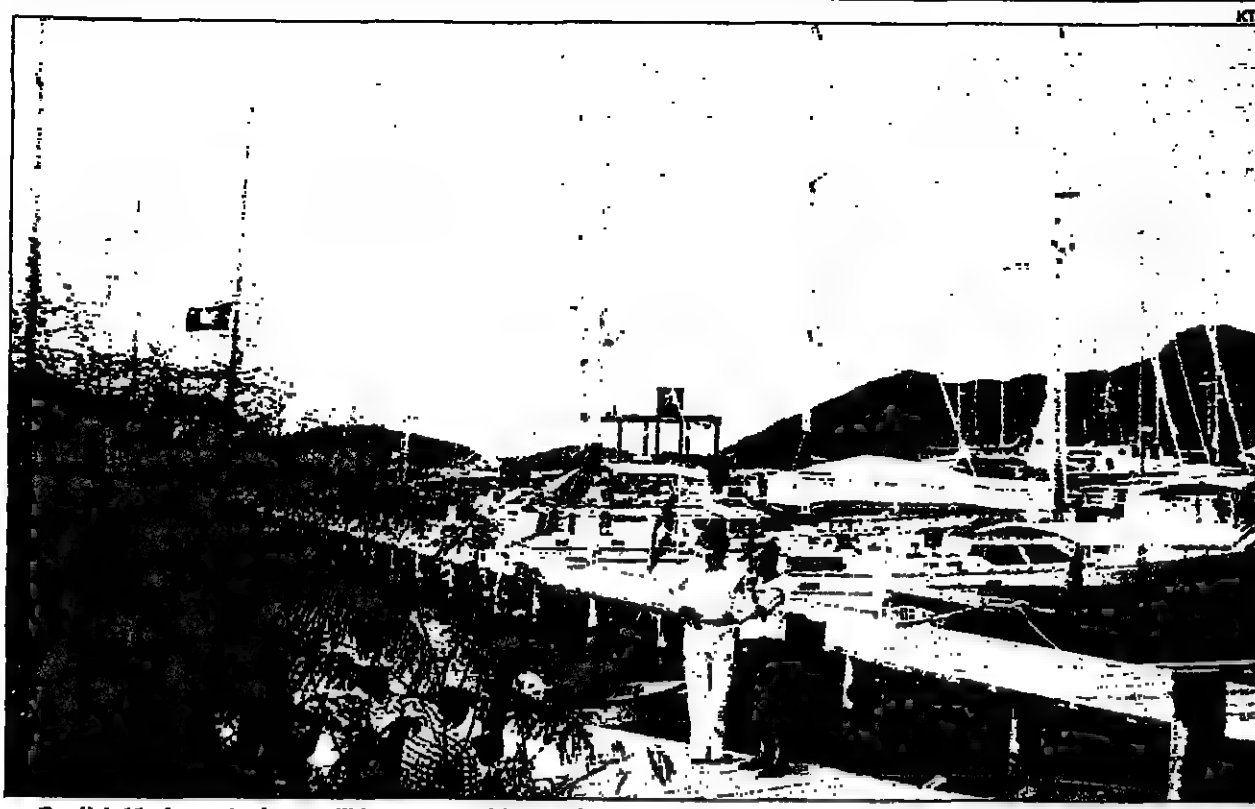
this week followed P&O Ferries and Hoverspeed in extending advance booking offers, keeping return fares to Calais at below £100 — compared with peak season prices of more than £330 last summer. Of the five cross-Channel operators from Dover and Folkestone, only Sea France has yet to join the fray.

The uneasy truce between operators was shattered last week when the Monopolies and Mergers Commission delayed recommendations on a proposed P&O/Stena merger on the prime short sea routes to France.

With rivalry resumed, P&O is offering any 1997 Dover-Calais return for £145 until April 30, while Hoverspeed is quoting £99 on the route for bookings by March 31. Its offer on Folkestone-Boulogne is even lower at £78 for bookings by April 30. Le Shuttle has responded with an offer of £149 for travel any time during 1997 for bookings made by the end of next month.

Stena Line has also chipped in, knocking 25 per cent off brochure fares for bookings made by the same time.

While the discounts reduce lead-in prices on Dover-Calais to £89, the fares apply to crossings such as the 3am departure on October 2. Peak summer returns will cost considerably more, at £199, even with discounts.



English Harbour, Antigua, will have competition if a huge development including marinas and ferry ports goes ahead

Antigua plans 1,000-room resort

By HARVEY ELLIOTT

A CONTROVERSIAL plan to build a 1,000-room luxury hotel and golf resort on three desert islands off the coast of Antigua is threatening to end Taffy Buffton's exclusive way of life.

Major international hotel chains are in fierce competition to run the multimillion-pound development. But first they must reach agreement with Taffy — properly called Cyril — and his wife Bonnie, who have lived alone on Guiana, one of the three islands involved, for more than 30 years.

The Government of Antigua and Barbuda is backing the project, which will have three 18-hole championship golf courses and involve the building of marinas and ferry

ports. But it also means that the Bufftons — now in their seventies — will have to move.

They couple were recruited 30 years ago by the then owner of Guiana to look after the Plantation House and tend the sheep, goats and deer. When the original owner died 15 years ago, the Guiana Island Farm company which took over agreed that the Bufftons could stay and provided them with a house and a five-acre smallholding.

"They are employees and as such do not have rights to compensation," says Ron Sanders, the Antiguan High Commissioner in London. "But in recognition of the

work they have done we are prepared to offer them money to vacate the island."

Locals say that Mr Buffton is now prepared to return to his native Wales.

Locals and environmental experts claim the development will destroy wildlife on the tranquil islands of Guiana, Crump and Great Bird, and because they on the windward side of Antigua, possibly encroach the main island in rubbish.

"We have very few details of what they plan," says Winston Derrick, editor of *The Observer* on Antigua. "Until it is debated in the local parliament next week, we will not discover exactly what is hap-

pening." Dr Rodney Williams, Minister for Tourism, Culture and the Environment for Antigua, said in London last week that the Government was determined to ensure that the development was environmentally acceptable. He said international experts had been called in to find ways of protecting the area's ecosystem.

"We want to keep the islands pristine," says Mr Sanders.

Antigua is introducing a new law to prevent tourists from being hassled on its 365 beaches by designating certain areas in which licensed vendors can operate. Special constables with powers to arrest any intrusive traders will patrol the main beaches.

Palmair wins top rating

By HARVEY ELLIOTT

A ONE-JET airline from Bournemouth has apparently discovered how to please all of the people all of the time.

Every one of the 32 passengers interviewed by the consumer magazine *Holiday Which?* said that they would recommend Palmair to a friend.

It is, of course, easier to satisfy all your customers when you have to deal with only 25,000 a year compared with almost 100,000 a day who fly with British Airways.

But Palmair, which has been flying for a range of four operators from Bournemouth, Southampton and Exeter for the past three years, was naturally rather pleased with the findings.

David Skillcorn, managing director of Palmair, which employs just 12 pilots and 20 cabin crew, said: "We've always tried to give our customers the best and we're happy to stay small and special."

Singapore remained the overall top-rated airline followed by Air New Zealand, Emirates, Virgin, Palmair, Swissair, Thai International, Cathay Pacific, KLM and Aer Lingus. Virgin was again the most highly-rated British airline.

Britannia was the favourite charter airline, with 41 per cent of its passengers saying they would definitely recommend it. At the bottom of the table was British-owned Sabre Airways which operates two Boeing 727s and two Boeing 737s from the main regional airports.

M25 heads the league for motorway jams

By JONATHAN PRYNN
TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

MORE than half a million frustrated drivers waste the combined equivalent of 29 years every day sitting in traffic jams on the M25, according to a survey of road congestion.

The London orbital motorway emerges as the most congested road in Britain in the survey, accounting for about 40 per cent of all traffic hold-ups reported nationally.

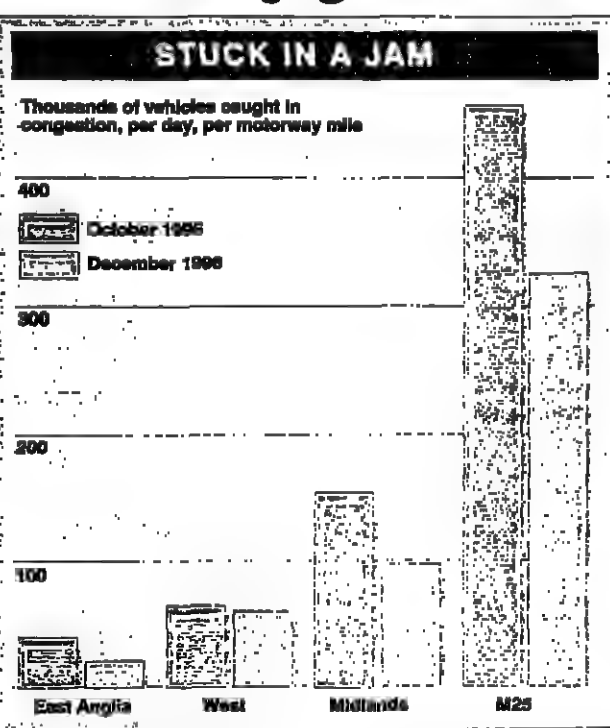
More than ten million vehicles a month are delayed on the M25 by slow-moving traffic, and the average total tailback during rush hours has increased to 80 miles.

The second worst levels of congestion are in the Midlands, with 8.6 million vehicles a month caught in jams, mainly on the M6, M5, M54 and M42. The lowest levels of congestion are in the West and East Anglia.

Across the country, about 1.3 million motorists a day are caught in jams, costing the UK economy £2.1 billion annually, according to the survey commissioned by Trafficmaster.

Congestion levels rose by 5 per cent last year and will double over the next 14 years, according to the survey. By 2011, the average business motorist will spend 14 days a year sitting in traffic jams.

"Demand for cars is likely to



continue, but the Government will find it very difficult to impose road pricing and to increase other road taxes substantially," says Trafficmaster. "Society is likely to look towards ways that shift journeys to other transport modes, while maintaining the individuality and convenience of personal transport systems such as the car."

Edmund King, the RAC's

head of campaigns, says: "The Government's own congestion maps show that the situation will get even worse if we do not take action."

"The message to all political parties is that this country needs investment in road, rail and public transport. We also need to invest in smarter ideas so that the car can play the right role in meeting our mobility needs."

Merger to create ski giant

By BRIDGET HARRISON

CANADA's top ski resort, Whistler, is finalising a merger this month that will confirm it as one of North America's most competitive ski destinations.

The resort's skiing is spread over two adjacent mountains, Whistler and Blackcomb, which until now have had separate owners. Whistler Mountain, which was developed in the 1960s, is owned by two local families. Blackcomb Mountain, with an impressive network of pistes which were opened 20 years later, is run by Intrawest, a huge leisure group. This month, Whistler

Mountain Holdings will be merged under the Intrawest name giving the group control of what is already the largest skiing area in North America, including all mountain restaurants, pistes and ski schools.

After the merger, Intrawest is planning to spend \$35 million on improving the already excellent facilities on the mountains, concentrating specifically on developing runs above Creekside, a smaller village two miles down the valley, which is linked by chair lift to the

main Whistler pistes.

In the purpose-built village which has grown up between the two mountains, news of the merger has been welcomed. Local businesses hope that Intrawest's huge resources will bolster the resort's marketing clout on the international ski scene, enabling it to keep up, in particular, with Colorado's Aspen and Vail.

British tour operators are pleased too. Inghams is already planning charter flights to Vancouver for the next ski season and regards the resort as a major growth area for British skiers.



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18th century chateau approx. 15 min. drive from Calais. Overlooks peaceful park and has a wine shop in the chateau cellars. £78pp (RO) - extra night £39pp.

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Comfortable 19th century chateau set in a wooded park with lake and gardens. £94pp (RO) - extra night £39pp.

Chateau Hesdin-L'Abbe Hotel Clerly 3*, Hesdin-L'Abbe
18th century chateau situated amongst rolling Boulonnais hills. £94pp (BB) - extra night £39pp.

Chateau Tilques 3*, Tilques
19th century chateau set in extensive grounds. £98pp (BB) - extra night £39pp.
La Chartrouse Du Val St Esprit 4*, Gosnay
Former monastery in quiet parklands, close to the village of Gosnay. £104pp (RO) - extra night £45pp.

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CRICKET

Vote for Graveney marks change in selection process

By Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent

THE appointment of David Graveney as chairman of selectors, which seems certain to be confirmed at a meeting of the England management committee today, could lead to fundamental changes in the way the national team is chosen.

Graveney, 44, who only retired from playing two seasons ago, will become the youngest chairman in many years and it is likely that his panel of selectors this summer will reflect the shift of generations. Graham Gooch could be joined by a second selector still playing the game if the fashion for men whose age inevitably alienates them from the modern game is finally abandoned.

Although the profile of the chairman is being deliberately lowered by the presence and power of the management committee, which will take charge of discipline, his accountability for selection could, paradoxically, increase. It has already been decided that the coach will no longer be a selector and the removal of the captain from the panel may also be considered.

Michael Atherton has long been ambivalent about his selection role but inclined to support the Australian method, whereby the captain is routinely consulted before teams are named but is not seen to possess a vote.

If the captain was relieved of this duty, two additional selectors would be required but it appears unlikely that they will be named today. A county

coach, involved full-time in the game and able to see players at close quarters, could be at least equally as useful as an active player.

Mike Gatting, who coached the England A team under Graveney's management this winter, is sure to come into contention, if the role appeals to him. A panel including Graveney, Gooch and Gatting would invite an adverse reaction, however, for all remain tainted in some eyes by their involvement in the unsanctioned tours to South Africa.

Graveney is well prepared for a backlash on this issue but intends to fight his corner against at least one false assumption. It was widely believed that he recruited players for the ill-fated 1990 trip, led by Gatting, but he denies it.

"I was made manager after all the players had been recruited. Until then, I was just another player who had

signed up, something for which I cannot express regret as I did it for the security of my family," he said.

Neither this explanation, nor the fractured relationships that Graveney has already endured, will entirely appease a lobby agitated by the gradual accession to authority of many men involved on those tours. Nor will it spare Graveney from further scepticism over the fact that he was never considered good enough to play official Test cricket.

In itself, however, this is no drawback to being a successful chairman. Laurie Sawle presided over the Australia selectors through years of high achievement, yet he had never played a Test. The substance of the man is what matters and Graveney, a natural communicator, commands respect at all levels of the game.

His day job, as general secretary of the Cricketers' Association, the players' union, is by definition a mark of the esteem in which modern cricketers hold him, and the fact that he has been able to conduct delicate negotiations with some success reflects his standing among the establishment.

The son of Ken Graveney, whom he emulated by captaining Gloucestershire, and the nephew of Tom, David is a qualified accountant but recent years have seen him almost fully involved in cricket. He would probably have won a ballot for the chairmanship against Raymond Illingworth last spring, but for being forced to withdraw when his Association identified a conflict of interest. After two years as a selector he was always the favourite to take the vacant chair once the conflict was resolved, with disciplinary matters being handled elsewhere.

He has had little opposition, although Mark Nicholas, the former captain of Hampshire now working in the media, was also nominated. Graveney, who was formally interviewed for the post last week, will bring to the accessibility and honesty that have gained him such wide support.



Graveney: players' man

Stewart stands down

ALEC STEWART has stepped down as captain of Surrey in order to concentrate on his England commitments. He is succeeded by Adam Hobbins, the vice-captain, who enjoyed considerable success as captain of the England A team on tour in Australia this winter.

Surrey have made Stewart honorary club captain, in recognition of his past service. "I believe that this is in the best interests of both the club

and myself, so that I can return the best results with bat and gloves. I wish Adam all the luck in the world as the new captain," Stewart said.

Stewart Foster has resigned as vice-chairman of Nottinghamshire, in protest at the level of the contribution made by some of his colleagues.

Gloucestershire have signed Shaun Young, the Tasmania all-rounder, as their overseas player for the coming season.



The Arms Park, which evokes so many vivid memories of Welsh exploits, will soon submit to the bulldozers

Fond farewell to the Arms Park

Gerald Davies laments the passing of a field of dreams so close to Welsh hearts

THE heavy machinery is about to move in. The bulldozers will soon inflict their first damage. Cardiff Arms Park is coming down. On Saturday Wales will confront England in what will be the final international rugby match to be played on the ground that is presently structured, with its one open end, like an overturned egg-cup. This incompleteness is to be corrected. A superdome is envisaged to supersede the World Cup to Wales in 1999 and so herald the dawn of the 21st century. Tilted through 90 degrees, the direction of play will no longer be from east to west, as now, but north to south. This has nearly caused tears to be shed. There is a strong sentimental attachment to the place.

If, over the 113 years that international rugby has been played at the ground, named after a local coaching inn, dramatic changes have taken place, the pitch itself, apart from some minor modifications, has remained unchanged — so that the geographical locations of the game's high points remain. We could take our pilgrimage secure in the knowledge that east was east and west was west and that, immutably, the great moments happened

where they were said to have happened. Men could express their death-bed wishes, as some have done, and have their ashes scattered where their heroes had been.

It was at the Westgate end that Bob Deans, of New Zealand, was denied a try in 1905, which gave Wales their famous 3-0 victory and hatched a controversy that reverberates still. It was Clem Thomas' cross kick at the other end of the ground which gave Ken Jones, the Commonwealth Games sprinter, his try to bring down the 1953 All Blacks. In between there was the late Wilf Wooller's long-striding, high-stepping break that led to Rees-Jones' try that sank the 1935 tour. These are constant.

Keith Jarrett, the schoolboy who scored a record 19 points on his international debut at full back in 1967, sprinted to score in the northeast corner. In 1959, Dewi Bebb scored on the same spot on his debut. Alun Pask would end up in the same place after a long diagonal run as he one-handedly dummied and mesmerised the Fijians on

their first tour of Wales, in 1964. Ieuan Evans, the right wing, has made such a habit of scoring brilliant tries in that area between the posts and the southeast corner that he could call the patch his own.

Feeling that the Arms Park would ensure a large crowd in the way the other national grounds could not in those days, the Barbarians were invited to play a tour team — the Australians — in 1948. So it arose that the Arms Park would witness rugby's most cherished and enduring image.

Along that touchline and at the southwest-ern end, Gareth Edwards scored the try that will be seen in years to come and so inspire future generations as long as rugby is played. As indeed it might have done with the Australian, David Campese. For the same club, in 1990, he displayed his incomparable gifts when he scored under the posts against Wales at the Westgate end. On the halfway line under

GOLF

Ballesteros reluctant to back aching hypothesis

FROM MEL WEBB IN LISBON

WHERE the pupil has gone to be made whole, the master has followed — allegedly. Severiano Ballesteros was being coy yesterday when asked if he had consulted the same German specialist who had wrought miracles with the lame José María Olazábal. First he denied it, then he denied it some more, and finally, with the merest inclination of his head, he allowed that he might have done.

Ballesteros' problem — a chronic back injury — has an even longer history than Olazábal's troublesome foot. It has been bothering him since he was twenty-something, but, as the years have crept on, the condition has become a permanent, painful part of his life.

There were suggestions that, after the Dubai Desert Classic, two weeks ago, Ballesteros had gone to the Munich consulting rooms of Hans-Wilhelm Müller-Wohlfahrt. Aside from the fact that he would have had time to get better while the good doctor was still introducing himself, Ballesteros is said to have spent three days with Müller-Wohlfahrt.

The outcome is not known, but whatever was prescribed — a programme of exercises is thought to be on the agenda — it will not have to bring about much of an improvement to trigger a better performance by Ballesteros in the Portuguese Open, that starts at Aroeira today, than he produced in Dubai, where he had rounds of 74 and 84 and missed the cut by 13 shots.

Ballesteros had eight birdies in a 68 in the pro-am yesterday and was then curiously unwilling to admit that he had even been to Munich. "This is very private and I don't really need to talk about it," he said. When pressed, he did yield a small nod, however — enough to constitute an admission.

In any case, the cat had already been let out of the bag by Olazábal. "Seve phoned me to ask how I felt about the doctor, and I told him my situation and gave him the facts," Olazábal said. "I think he went for three days."

So why all the mystery? Even ordinary mortals get backaches.

SNOOKER

O'Sullivan hits back

RONNIE O'SULLIVAN avenged his defeat by Steve Davis in the final of the Benson and Hedges Masters last month when he overcame the former world champion 5-2 to reach the quarter-finals of the Thailand Open here in Bangkok yesterday (Phil Yates writes).

O'Sullivan produced arguably his most accomplished performance of the season so far to earn a meeting with Stephen Lee. It was the type of intense, focused display that made a mockery of O'Sullivan's post-match threat to retire after a 5-1 first-round

reversal against Chris Small in the European Open two weeks ago.

"When I say I'm going to pack it in, it's only because I'm annoyed with myself," O'Sullivan said. "You've got to take me with a pinch of salt. It probably won't be the last time I come out with something stupid like that."

Stephen Hendry, favourite for the £40,000 first prize, also progressed, with a 5-2 win over Jimmy White, but his display paled against that of O'Sullivan. Hendry now means Fergal O'Brien, who beat Ken Doherty 5-4.

TENNIS

Juniors get cash boost

ROVER Cars and the Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) are doubling their investment in junior tennis with the announcement of a £2 million sponsorship over the next two years (Alix Ramsay writes). Rover and the LTA will each provide £500,000 per year for the training of young players and the search for new talent.

The biggest change to the established Rover Junior initiative is the creation of a new junior club league to provide competition for players of every standard aged 15 years and under. Already, 800 clubs from 43

counties have signed up for the event, which will involve nearly 4,000 players. Starting in April, the competition will move through county and regional finals towards the national finals, to be held in Nottingham in October.

The increased funding will also cover the cost of a series of overseas training camps, similar to the visit of 20 young hopefuls to Florida next week. It will also continue and expand the LTA's search for new players and the elite training provided for those already included in the Rover scheme.

SHEEHAN on BRIDGE

By Robert Sheehan, Bridge Correspondent

Hands on which each side has a fit in two suits often produce big swings. This example is from the Premier League match between Patterson and Armstrong.

Dealer North	East-West game	IMPs
<p>♠ 10 9 8 5 2 ♥ A Q J 3 ♦ A Q 9 3 ♣ 7 6 2</p>	<p>♠ K 10 4 3 ♥ A 5 4 2 ♦ K Q J 10 8 6 4 ♣ A Q J 10 8 6 4</p>	<p>♠ 7 ♥ A K J 7 6 3 ♦ K 10 8 7 6 ♣ 5</p>

Contract: Six Spades Doubled by South. Lead: ace of diamonds

Senior's bid of Four Diamonds over South's One Spade was a "fit jump". Many tournament players use jumps in competitive situations to show support for partner's suit and strength in the suit in which they jump. It is normal to jump to the level you wish to play at. Thus if Senior considered his hand worth only a raise to Three Hearts, he would have bid Three Diamonds.

Over North's Four Spades I had a tricky tactical problem. My aim was to buy the contract at as low a level as possible, so I tried 4 NT (Five Ace Blackwood). Senior's pass of South's phoney cue-bid of Five Hearts showed one ace. So when I bid Six Hearts over Five Spades I knew I was going one down, but it seemed likely that North-South would make Five Spades.

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene

White to play. This position is from the game Kotronias — Velikovic, Greece 1997. There is a maxim in chess that the king is a strong piece and that in the endgame one should try to use it aggressively. This advice is often good, but not always. Today's position is an exception where Black's active king play leads to his downfall. How did White continue?

KEENE on CHESS

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

White: Napoleon Black: The Automaton Schenbrunn 1809

World leaders

With election fever upon us I introduce today the first in a series of occasional articles covering chess exploits by world leaders, politicians and international diplomats. It is a well attested fact that the Caliphs of ancient Baghdad around 1,000 years ago were enthusiastic chessplayers. Similarly, the biography of Aledius Comnenus, the 11th century Byzantine Emperor, recalls that he was playing chess when surprised by a murderous group of conspirators. The quick-witted Aledius escaped but had the conspirators executed.

I launch the series today with a game by Napoleon Bonaparte against the Automaton, otherwise known as the Turk. The automaton was an ingenious machine designed by Baron Wolfgang von Kempelen, the Austrian mechanical genius. It was reputed that a human player was concealed inside, but no-one ever conclusively proved this. Several games by the French emperor have come down to us, but the vast majority exhibit a suspiciously high degree of skill by Napoleon. My personal belief is that the game which follows, played at Schenbrunn Castle in Vienna in 1809, is the only authentic one. White's play is quite feeble, which seems perfectly consistent with the chess-playing ability of a man who had spent most of his life conquering Europe and had little time to read chess books.

WINNING MOVE

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FOR THE RECORD

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BIRMINGHAM: Yonex All-England championships: Men's singles: First round: P Chen (Malaysia) 11-7, 11-5; Quarter-finals: P Chen (Malaysia) 11-7, 11-5; Semi-finals: P Chen (Malaysia) 11-7, 11-5; Final: P Chen (Malaysia) 11-7, 11-5.

BASKETBALL

EUROLEAGUE: Elimination round: Second round: Real Madrid (Spain) 82-70 Barcelona (Spain); Final: Real Madrid (Spain) 82-70 Barcelona (Spain).

BOULDS

BALLYMONEY: Home international: Ireland: Ireland 120-112 Wales; Scotland: Scotland 112-108 Wales; First round: J Price vs R Gault; Second round: J Price vs R Gault; Final: J Price vs R Gault.

CRICKET

PARANATURAL RACE: Third stage (Bourges to Moulins): 1. S. S. (Spain) 11-1; 2. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 3. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 4. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 5. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 6. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 7. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 8. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 9. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 10. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 11. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 12. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 13. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 14. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 15. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 16. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 17. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 18. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 19. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 20. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 21. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 22. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 23. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 24. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 25. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 26. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 27. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 28. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 29. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 30. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 31. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 32. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 33. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 34. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 35. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 36. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 37. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 38. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 39. J. S. (Spain) 11-1; 40. J. S. 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Trust scores top marks for games initiative

If British sport is going to learn a few lessons in how to take on the world it had better get back to school. This week there are encouraging signs that, at last, it might be doing just that.

Yesterday it was announced that half-a-dozen state secondary schools have been chosen to become the first of a chain of sponsored sports colleges under a scheme promoted by the Youth Sports Trust.

And in a quite separate initiative, Arsenal Football Club is offering £250,000 to a London comprehensive school to create extra places to educate what the club hopes will be its players of the future.

The spin-off is not only on the sports field

The Youth Sports Trust scheme first kicked off last September and is aimed at raising sporting standards by providing top-class facilities and coaching in state schools. The chosen schools will get a mixture of business sponsorship and government money, and the plan is that they will pass on sporting talent to the much heralded Sports Academy — the pet project of John Major that has yet to be established.

Tony Maxwell, the headteacher of one of the chosen schools, Barking Abbey comprehensive in East London, is a former international

runner and Cambridge Blue, who has long been convinced of the benefits of sport.

"Every one of the 1,600 children in this school, as well as people in the local community, should benefit from the funds coming in to enhance sport," Maxwell said, "and the spin-off is not only on the sports field. Sporting discipline, particularly in a team, develops qualities that are very useful throughout life. Far from getting in the way of their academic work, I see plenty of sportsmen and women going on to do very well in their careers."

It is a neighbouring East London comprehensive school that is being targeted by Arsenal. The club hopes to sign a deal with Highams Park School each year. Liam Brady, the former Ireland international, now Arsenal's director of youth development, hopes that the boys, who will have signed schoolboy forms with the club, will be able to transfer from other London schools to Highams Park.

There they would take part in the normal school curriculum, but have special coaching sessions during lunch breaks and after school. Such is the reputation of the school, which



opted out of council control in 1991 and does well in exam league tables, that Arsenal reckon parents will be tempted to sign them up with the club, knowing that even if they do not make it in professional football they will still have had a good education.

If such schemes work they will be a welcome reversal of a sorry trend that has almost wiped out sport in many of our state schools. For far too long the sporting ethos in schools has been kicked ragged by the selling off of playing fields to raise quick cash to shore up overstretched budgets.

More than 5,000 playing fields have vanished this way in the past dozen years and the very notion of competitive sport has been called into question by "politically correct" voices within the teaching profession.

British schools were once the fertile seed-bed of modern sport, with the great ball games of rugby and soccer developed in our schools. In the first half of this century the place of sport in British education was much envied and imitated around the world.

Baron de Coubertin, the French aristocrat whose vision gave birth to the modern Olympic Games, was inspired by a description of our system written by a Frenchman, Hippolyte Taine. "Adolescence in England," he wrote, "is spent in the open air, the boys going free in the fields, waters and woods. In the English schools, athletic games, football, running, rowing and, above all, cricket take up part of every day."

No wonder that the British sportsmen of that era believed they could take on the world — and win. The tradition of a sporting elite enriching the fabric of a school was not given up so easily by the independent sector. Today such schools as Millfield, in Somerset, and Queenswood, in Hertfordshire, all give awards or sports scholarships to develop young sporting talent.

These schools are often regarded with a mixture of suspicion and envy, a generation of children measurably fatter than any before.

If we do not do something about the physical education of our children in schools, these children will grow up into a generation that thinks sport is just for spectators.

It is great to see gifted foreign players gracing English football, but it is up to our schools to stop us from becoming a nation that has forgotten how to play its own games.

JOHN BRYANT

They are small steps in the right direction

A black mark for justice

Document: Chocolate Soldier from the USA. Radio 4, 7.20pm.

Seventeen out of the 18 black American soldiers charged with rape while stationed in Britain during the last war were hanged. The odd man out was Leroy Henry. He would have been hanged for the same crime as well had 33,000 Somerset folk not petitioned a shocking indictment of a mercy. George Pinley's investigation is a shocking indictment of a legal system that permitted commanding officers to charge the alleged rapist and pick both jury and defence and prosecution. In effect, the same legal system that discriminated against blacks in the US was exported to the UK where racism was all but unknown, although the Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden once urged that black American soldiers should not be sent to Britain because "the weather was not suited to them".

Thursday Afternoon Play: The Earthquake Girl. Radio 4, 2.00pm.

Touching at times, gently humorous and quite unlike any BBC play I have heard for ages, this is Katie Hims's writing debut and I shall be watching her progress up the ladder. Saskia Reeves plays the librarian and would-be novelist who convinces herself that she is a one-woman disaster area. Whatever romance and irritative she might harbour manifests itself only through her writing. Her boss, speaks more truth than she realises when she declares that librarians are not only categorise their books but are themselves categorised by their actions.

Peter Davall

RADIO 1

7.00am Mark Radcliffe, includes Newsline 8.00am Simon Mayo 12.00pm Jo Whiteley 1.00pm Newsline 2.00pm Nicky Campbell 4.00pm Kevin Greening 6.15pm Newsline 6.30pm Evening Session 7.00pm Lorraine 8.30pm John Peel 10.30pm Mary Anne Hobbs 1.00am Dave Pearce 4.00am Clive Wilson

RADIO 2

6.00am Alex Leslie 7.30pm Sarah Kennedy 9.30pm Ken Bruce 11.30pm Jimmy Young 12.00pm Debbie Thorne 3.00pm Ed Stewart 5.00pm John Dunn 7.00pm I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue 8.00pm With Humphrey Lyttelton 9.00pm Barry Cryer, Graeme Garden, Jimmy Hardy and the late Willie Rushon (p) 7.30pm David Allen 9.00pm Paul Jones 10.00pm Amazing Grace 11.00pm Grant Tinker 12.00pm The World Tonight 1.00pm The World Today 1.15pm Soundbite 1.30pm World Ranking 12.00pm Good Books 12.45pm British presents a history of the Negro spiritual (p) 10.30pm The Jamesons 12.00pm Steve Madden 3.00pm Charles Nove

RADIO 5 LIVE

6.00am Morning Reports 6.00pm The Breakfast Programme 9.00pm The Magazine 12.00pm Midday with Mark 1.50pm The Cheltenham Festival with Johnnie Walker and Scott Russell 4.30pm Nationwide with Julian Worrick 7.00pm News 7.30pm On the Line 8.00pm Inside Edge with Rob Bonner 9.00pm Sportsman's Club with Alan Ford 9.30pm Sportsman's Club with Alan Ford 10.00pm News Talk with Paul Reynolds 11.00pm News Extra with Valerie Sanderson 12.00pm After Hours — Early Call with Victoria Harris 2.00pm Up All Night

TALK RADIO

6.00am Chris Ashley and Sandy West 7.00pm Paul Ross 9.00pm Scott Chisholm 12.00pm Lorraine Kelly 2.00pm Tommy Boyd 4.00pm Peter Dinkley 7.00pm Des's Sportszone 10.00pm James Whale 1.00pm Ian Collins

RADIO 3

6.00am On Air, includes Strauss (Sinfonia No 2 for 13 Wind Instruments); Rosetti (Sinfonia in E); Glazunov (Violin Concerto in A minor); Mendelssohn (Capriccio in E minor); Purcell (Reliques in the Land); Humperdinck (Königslieder); Morning Collection; 9.00pm The Elmsford Orchestra (Overture Suite in B flat); Bach (French Suite No 4 in E flat, BWV815); Barber (Capricorn Concerto); 10.00pm Musical Encounters with Chris Wines, includes Warlock (Capriccio Suite); Garbarek (Vidner); Nielsen (Symphony on Furene); Walton (Skins Hamlet); Garbarek (His Name is Secret Road); Ustad Fateh Ali Khan (Raga Orai); Verdi (Overture: Nabucco); Martini (Concerto for Two Flutes); 12.00pm Composers of the Week: Campagna, Clemens and Mendelssohn; 1.00pm In Repertory, The Times opera critic, Rodney Milnes, talks to Luciano Price about Verdi's Aida (4/5); 2.00pm Music for Organ, Thomas Trotter gives a recital of Victorian and Edwardian music on the organ of Eton College Chapel, includes Stanford (Fantasia and Toccata in D minor, Op 57); Widor (Organ Symphony No 8 in E, mvt two and three); Elgar, arr. Lamare (Chanson de Maï; Pomp and Circumstance March No 1); 2.40pm Smart to be Smart, Chris Tarrant remembers his days as a student; 2.45pm BBC Orchestra, BBC Symphony Orchestra under Matthias Bamert, with Jean

WORLD SERVICE

All times in GMT. News on the hour, 6.30am Europe Today 7.15pm The World 7.30pm Network UK 8.10pm World of Faith 8.15pm Composer of the Month 8.45pm Health Matters 9.00pm Business 9.15pm Sports International 9.45pm Red Dwarf 10.30pm Meridian On Screen 12.00pm Business 12.15pm Britain Today 12.30pm Assignment 2.00pm Outlook 2.30pm Multitrack 3.00pm Sport 3.15pm From Our Own Correspondent 3.30pm Network UK 4.15pm World Today 4.30pm BBC English 4.45pm Britain Today 5.30pm Business 5.45pm Sports Roundup 6.30pm Assignment 7.00pm Outlook 7.25pm Words of Faith 7.30pm John Peel 9.00pm World Business Report 9.15pm Britain Today 9.30pm Meridian Books 10.30pm World Today 10.45pm Sports Roundup 11.10pm Take Five 11.15pm Soundbite 1.15pm World Ranking 12.00pm Good Books 12.45pm British presents a history of the Negro spiritual (p) 10.30pm The Jamesons 12.00pm Steve Madden 3.00pm Charles Nove 4.30pm Europe Today

CLASSIC FM

4.00am Mark Griffiths 6.00pm Breakfast Show 8.00pm Henry Kelly 12.00pm Susanah Simons 2.00pmpm Lunchtime Concerts (p) 3.00pm Classical Concerto No 1 in C minor, Op 26, 3.00pm James Clegg 7.00pm Classic Nowhere with John Bunning 7.30pm Sonata, Vivaldi (Oboe Sonata in C minor) 8.00pm Evening Concert, Ravel (Bolero); Mahler (Kinderlieder); Schubert (The Swan of Tuonela Op 22 No 2); Debussy (La Mer); Aaron Copland (Appalachian Spring) 10.00pm Michael Wapkin 1.00pm Sally Peterson

VIRGIN RADIO

6.00am Russ 'n' Ron 10.00pm Graham Dene 1.00pm News 2.00pm Nicky Home 7.00pm Paul Coyle (FM) / Robin Banks (AM) 10.00pm Mark Forrest 2.00pm Patsy Lee Rose

RADIO 4

6.00am On Air, includes Strauss (Sinfonia No 2 for 13 Wind Instruments); Rosetti (Sinfonia in E); Glazunov (Violin Concerto in A minor); Mendelssohn (Capriccio in E minor); Purcell (Reliques in the Land); Humperdinck (Königslieder); Morning Collection; 9.00pm The Elmsford Orchestra (Overture Suite in B flat); Bach (French Suite No 4 in E flat, BWV815); Barber (Capricorn Concerto); 10.00pm Musical Encounters with Chris Wines, includes Warlock (Capriccio Suite); Garbarek (Vidner); Nielsen (Symphony on Furene); Walton (Skins Hamlet); Garbarek (His Name is Secret Road); Ustad Fateh Ali Khan (Raga Orai); Verdi (Overture: Nabucco); Martini (Concerto for Two Flutes); 12.00pm Composers of the Week: Campagna, Clemens and Mendelssohn; 1.00pm In Repertory, The Times opera critic, Rodney Milnes, talks to Luciano Price about Verdi's Aida (4/5); 2.00pm Music for Organ, Thomas Trotter gives a recital of Victorian and Edwardian music on the organ of Eton College Chapel, includes Stanford (Fantasia and Toccata in D minor, Op 57); Widor (Organ Symphony No 8 in E, mvt two and three); Elgar, arr. Lamare (Chanson de Maï; Pomp and Circumstance March No 1); 2.40pm Smart to be Smart, Chris Tarrant remembers his days as a student; 2.45pm BBC Orchestra, BBC Symphony Orchestra under Matthias Bamert, with Jean

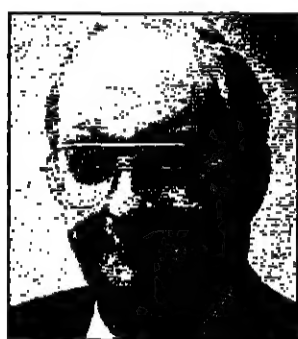
Constable paints picture of hope for England coach

ENGLISH badminton is in the odd position of having recently added to the national coaching team Park Joo Bong, of South Korea, the world's best doubles player, at a time when there is no man in the top 30 singles ranking and only Joanne Muggeridge, at No 29, among the women.

Yesterday Mark Constable, the runner-up in the European junior championships two years ago, may have given Park cause to think that he has material with which to work. In the second round of the Yonex All England Open championships, Constable led Heryanto Arbi, of Indonesia, the world champion of 1995, by a game and 6-3. Arbi then recaptured his form and Constable slowly slipped away, losing 10-15, 15-10, 15-9 in little more than an hour.

With more than £80,000 in prize-money, the All England ranks third in prize-money totals, but is still the blue ribbon event of the sport outside the Olympic Games, of which badminton became part in 1992. The concourse at the National Indoor Arena in Birmingham is as cosmopolitan this week as Heathrow's terminal three.

DAVID MILLER



Constable seemed as though he were about to surprise a sizeable midday crowd, but his aggressive game is not yet sufficiently consistent to maintain the upper hand against someone of Arbi's pedigree. Even when behind, Arbi seldom wastes a movement, whereas Constable, by comparison, is lunging, stretching and occasionally gasping.

Steve Baddeley, the elite director of the Badminton Association of England (BAE), was much encouraged. "Mark may lack finesse at the moment, but he has the heart and the stamina, which is always a

part of the English game," he said. Just when it looked as if Constable might be swept aside, when 8-3 down in the final game, he rallied strongly, repeatedly regained service and Arbi had to pull out some of his most ferocious smashes as Constable began to close the gap.

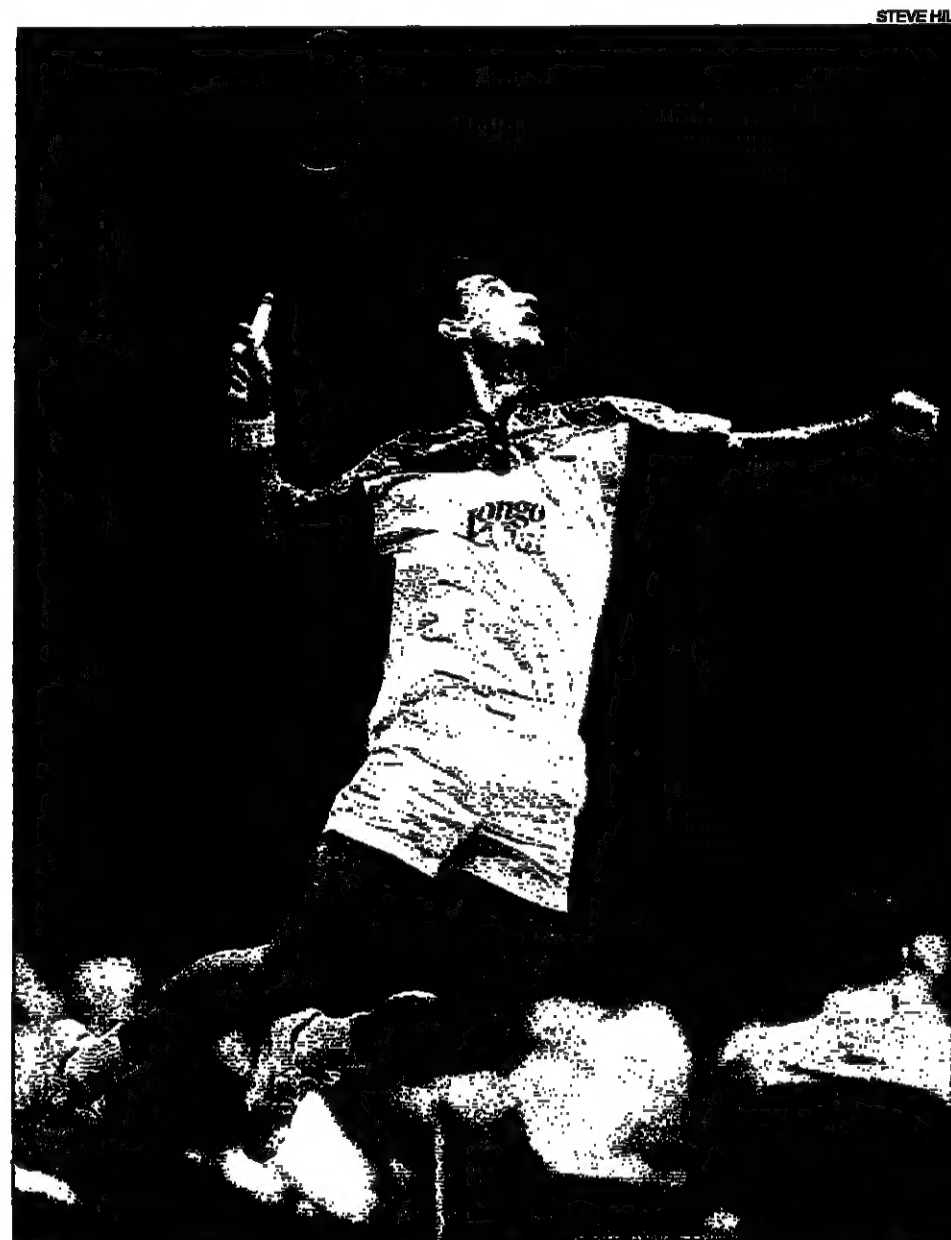
Muggeridge, who has been dismissed by Baddeley from the women's national training squad, had won her first round match, but yesterday was rapidly unseated by Kanako Yonekura, from Japan, who won in 25 minutes. Muggeridge played efficiently for a while, but could not stand the pace of long rallies, thereby possibly substantiating Baddeley's allegation of lack of fitness.

However, it later emerged that a statement on March 3 by Geoffrey Snowdon, the chief executive of the BAE, that Muggeridge had broken regulations by going to play a tournament in Germany, and had thereby made herself ineligible, may be inaccurate. Before leaving for Germany, she had already received Baddeley's letter saying that he was withdrawing funding and her squad membership.

Muggeridge's supporters are pondering on that age-old narrow line of disputes in all sports between players and governing bodies — that there is no obligation on governing bodies to select a player to represent their country even when ranked No 1, as Muggeridge has been, but do they have the right publicly to announce that a player is not even being considered?

Yesterday Muggeridge was, expectedly, bubbling with righteous indignation. "It's a wonder I was able to play at all, considering what's been going on," she said. "I've no one cheering me, none of the team encourage me. I think that's pretty bad, but it's the management, really."

She went on to pay tribute to



Martin Lundgaard Hansen, of Denmark, in action in Birmingham yesterday

her opponent. "I didn't realise she has such good shots," Muggeridge said. "I was trying so hard, but my concentration wasn't there. I wasn't thinking properly about what shots to play, about hitting it right."

She insisted that there was no query about her fitness by Steve Green, a Lawn Tennis Association trainer with whom she works. "There's no problem," she said. Baddeley had earlier requested that Muggeridge, who in the past has been overweight and possible still is — should have her fitness monitored by Asger Madsen, one of the national coaches.

Results, page 41

WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 41

DATCHERY

(a) A mysterious stranger with white hair and black eyebrows in *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. He appears without explanation in Cloisterham, where he finds lodgings with the Topes. There are strong hints that he may be disguised.

STIGGINS

(c) A dissenting preacher, the "deputy shepherd" of the Emmanuel Chapel at Dorking. In *The Pickwick Papers* the second Mrs Weller is a devoted member of his congregation.

CODLIN

(d) Thomas Codlin is a travelling Punch and Judy man, partner of Short in *The Old Curiosity Shop*. He is a melancholy, devious individual who would have betrayed Little Nell and her Grandfather to the authorities as runaways, had she not suspected and escaped him.

CORNEY

(c) Mrs Corney is the brutal widowed matron of the workhouse where *Oliver Twist* was born. From the dying pauper who had nursed his mother she learns the secret of his birth, and becomes an accomplice of Monks in his scheme to defraud Oliver of his inheritance. Bumble, having married her, is involved in the plot by his dominating partner.

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reporter with well-affected carelessness, watching a Yorkshire farmworker docking piglets' tails with a knife (an operation that's supposed to be done by a vet, and only if necessary). "Oh yes," grinned the man, stupidly. "That's why they're screaming." Here was unarguable evidence of cruelty that could never be obtained by legitimate means. Apart from being penned in nightmare conditions of constriction, smell and din, pigs were neglected, beaten, terrified, and slaughtered while inadequately stunned - ie, while conscious. Personally, I spent half an hour afterwards weeping from sheer shock.

What made matters a lot worse was a pointedly contrasting scene shot on an organic farm in Wiltshire, where the little pigs (still destined for the plate, of course) trotted about in lively groups, making happy piggy huff-huff

**Lynne
Truss**



Dunblane were real. "We called him our Wee Man," Sandy and Ellen said about their lost boy John — and you could see why. Photographs showed a five-year-old in a miniature tweed jacket, tie and cloth cap, gorming hilariously for the camera, like a tiny old crofter on market day. "He was cheeky, funny, adorable, and" — Ellen sought for the right word and smiled as she said it. "Wee."

Meanwhile the viewer never felt intrusive, which made a pleasant change. The children were shown in treasured video-clips and photos, and the parents themselves judged exactly how much of their grief they were allowed to

so presumably watched by almost nobody. Of the three, however, it was certainly the one that will live longest in the memory. Entitled *Bringing Home the Bacon* it took hidden cameras to intensive pig farms, and discovered routine cruelties so awful that — well, the harrowing pig-slaughtering passage in *Jude the Obscure* will now seem like a June picnic by comparison.

What made matters a lot worse was a pointedly contrasting scene shot on an organic farm in Wiltshire, where the little pigs (still destined for the plate, of course) trotted about in lively groups, making happy piggy huff-huff

Dam Sessame Street (87394) 7.00 The Big Breakfast (82752) 9.00 The Morning Line.

A preview of the last day of the Cheltenham Festival (18058)

Schools (185668)

House to House (25394)

Open The Devil's Islands The wildlife of the Saltee Islands, off the coast of Ireland (r) (T) (52936)

Ellen Getting engaged causes a problem for Paige: should she wear the ring her fiancé bought her or one she paid for herself (T) (92138)

Racing from Cheltenham Brough Scott introduces live coverage of the 2.00, 2.26, 3.15 (Tote Cheltenham Gold Cup Chase) and 3.55 races (415771)

Countdown (T) (752)

Ridiculous Lake (T) (4139)

Pet Rescue An update on Duchess the greyhound's progress in her new environment (T) (232)

Hangin' with Mr Cooper The fourth series of the American comedy about a young man who returns home to teach at his old high school (T) (145)

Hollyoaks Teen soap (T) (597)

Channel 4 News (T) (68329)

Winners and Losers (319077)

Shop Till You Drop The third in the series explores the extreme behaviour that goes on in supermarkets at Christmas (T) (30023)



Fishing for food (8.30pm)

FOODIE A Cook on the Wild Side A new four-part series in which chef Hugh Fearnley-Whittingstall goes in search of food from the wild (T) (5058)

Dispatches A report on a series of case studies that suggest the NHS is no longer free for everybody (T) (801435)

FOUR Bright Sparks: Midnight Expresso A film set in the centre of Athens's largest railway station (T) (635810)

Close My Eyes (1890) with Clive Owen, Saskia Reeves and Alan Rickman. When a brother and sister who have been apart for most of their lives are reunited their affection for one another develops into something stronger. Directed by Stephen Polakoff (T) (54659836)

am Racing Highlights of this afternoon's card from the Cheltenham Festival (60353511)

The story of twin brothers — one dim, the other brilliant Directed by Robert M. Young (97781172)

One Family The Narsingappa family from Lukor in southern India (r) (4663578)

Schools (902172)

Off Limits (r) (T) (7954085)

Backdate (r) (T) (51733)

UK LIVING

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in mg g⁻¹ of dry weight.

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